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ARBATOV ON IMPROVING TIES WITH U.S., ARMS RACE

PM041200 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 2 Sep 84 p 5

[Article by Georgiy Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of U.S. and Canada Studies: "We Must Not Allow Civilization To Be Buried"]

[Text] The issues of Soviet-American relations and disarmament are closely interconnected of course, bad political relations tend to encourage the arms race. But on the other hand, we live at a time when the arms race is turning more and more into the main generator of mistrust, suspicion and hence bad relations. That is why I would like to consider these issues in a package.

One cannot agree with those who said, and who still say, that nothing particularly has gone wrong in Soviet-American relations in recent years, that the American Administration may have overindulged itself in rhetoric, that in the final analysis these are mere words and should not be taken seriously. I think the matter is not as simple as it is presented. First, the question is not so much or only one of rhetoric. We have witnessed a fairly radical change in the American Administration's views in the military sphere: a policy geared towards attaining military superiority, unprecedented military appropriations, colossal military programmes and a virtual halt of the arms limitation process.

In the political sphere we witnessed what I see as deliberate attempts by the U.S. Administration to build up tension. Hence, in part, the rhetoric. But in practice we saw reduction of dialogue with us to a minimum or even to nought, and a stop to the cooperation which was carried out in keeping with a whole number of agreements reached in, and before, the 1970's. We have calculated at our institute that out of the 17 such agreements, 10 were no longer effective by the beginning of this year.

In the economic sphere we witnessed (with the exception of one area -- trade in grain, in which, I believe, the United States is more interested than we are) constant attempts at boycott, embargo, discrimination, and attempts to twist the allies' arms. In general, we faced a policy which differed but little from an economic war.

And finally the American rhetoric. It, too, is hardly inoffensive. First, it gives the other side an idea of the intentions of the governments, especially when this rhetoric is conducted by the U.S. President and his aides, from whom we had to hear month in month out that we are an "empire of evil" and "must be thrown into the dustbin of history", that we must change or there will be war, and so on. Naturally, we get a definite notion of the American Administration's intentions, which is not so easy to forget even if all of a sudden (at a moment coinciding rather strangely with the election campaign) we are favoured with a sparing smile and a few comforting words.

And second, rhetoric is part and parcel of a definite policy. It creates an appropriate psychological situation for obtaining big military allocations, for exacerbating tension and undermining trust. While representing an attempt to dehumanize the other side, it amounts to psychological preparation for something very bad. This is a very dangerous process.

It gave the USSR every reason for stating that we were dealing with the most anti-Soviet, hostile and militaristic U.S. Government in the entire history of Soviet-American relations.

This is how matters stood over year ago. Then the situation deteriorated still further as a result of the deployment of American missiles in Europe.

We do not regard the American missiles in Europe as a response to the SS-20 missiles or to any other Soviet system, we do not see these missiles as weapons intended to support the balance in Europe or maintain security there. We consider these missiles as being American first-strike weapons aimed against the USSR, taken, of course, together with the other military systems being developed in the USA -- the MX and Trident-II missiles, the Stealth and B-1 bombers, the new guidance systems in combination with what at present appears to be fantastic -- the antisallite and antimissile space systems.

Our experts and people who simply keep an eye on events have come to believe that in all these plans for the first strike the American missiles in Europe are to perform a "beheading" function, to use the American strategic terminology, because they have a very short flying time and are targeted at the other side's command, control and communication centres. This, beyond all doubt, whips up the arms race and destabilizes the situation, intensifying the threat of war.

We deemed it necessary to counter this with our own measures. It should also be realized that in this situation both sides are faced with the necessity of curtailing still further the time for taking the most radical and serious decisions ever known in the history of mankind. The new weapons leave only a few minutes for this decision-making.

The political consequences of the American missile deployment in Europe were also grave. They have led to foiling the efforts in arms limitation, to frustrating the Soviet-American talks on two very important issues: on medium-range weapons and on strategic arms. And they have certainly led to further growth in tension and mistrust. I think that if any honest European -- not only in the USSR or any other European socialist country, but also in Western Europe -- is asked today whether he feels more secure as a result of the American deployment of missiles in Europe, he will answer that he most certainly does not, not in the least bit. On the contrary, as was the case in the past, there are more weapons but less security.

In our country experts still argue as to whether the situation was more dangerous at the time of the Caribbean crisis in 1962, or now. Some, and I agree in many respects, maintain that it is more dangerous today. Although there was a lot at risk then, relatively simple measures on both sides were sufficient to righten the situation and render it harmless. Moreover, at that time in America we were dealing with President Kennedy and a number of other leaders, whom I by no means wish to idealize, but who showed that they were capable of quickly learning and quickly pursuing a policy conforming to reality if it turned out that their previous understanding of the reality was wrong.

Quite a few Americans believe that it is not only Reagan and his administration alone who are to blame for the present situation in the world. I agree with them. Already under Carter much was done for events to take this turn. The Republican administration's irresponsible, unrestrained rhetoric has caused people to forget the role played by the predecessor of the incumbent President and his entourage in the new round of the arms race and his contribution to the deterioration in the political situation.

But many Americans also say that Reagan shares responsibility for the existing situation not only with Carter but also with the Soviet Union. It totally disagree with this, and not because I wish to assert that all we do is always correct and that we can never make mistakes. No, we are all human. And were we able to relive the past 10 or 15 years of history again, I believe we would have done some things better or differently. But the main thing is that the position and responsibility of both sides are totally incomparable. I have in mind the broad historical plane of the development and first use of nuclear weapons, the unprecedented arms race, the militarization of politics and the entire system of international relations.

All this goes to the "credit" of the United States.

I also have in mind the political aspect. The constant non-recognition of the "legality" of our country's existence as a socialist state, to which the powers-that-be in the USA return again and again. Attempts to interfere in our internal affairs. Attempts to erode the socialist system economically, politically and ideologically. Here as well we are not on equal grounds, although, as is well known, we take a highly critical stand in regard to capitalism. The USSR has always persistently sought to pursue a policy of peaceful coexistence.

Right from the time our state made its appearance, we put forward the idea that different social systems can peacefully coexist and even cooperate, without interfering in each other's internal affairs. The Soviet Union has adhered to these principles throughout its entire existence.

As regards the arms race, we, regrettably, have had anything but an easy history. From the very beginning -- I have in mind the intervention in our country after the revolution -- we became convinced that we had to be strong, otherwise we would be broken. This was also confirmed by World War II, as well as in subsequent years.

I have often had to listen to the counter-arguments of many Americans, notably about our military development, and that we are creating a threat. I think this is a theme which needs very serious down-to-earth and quiet discussion. Because myths have always accompanied war preparations, and one such myth has been and remains the myth of a Soviet military threat. I believe that the irrefutable facts and figures now at the disposal of the whole world are enough to convince one that the Soviet threat is really a myth. Pure and simple. And that not only do we not have superiority, but in general we are very generous when we speak about parity, considering both our country's geopolitical position and many other factors. Nor can one agree with the arguments that for the sake of peace we must change ourselves, change our internal affairs, and our foreign policy.

This is a vicious and dangerous approach to politics. That much will inevitably change in human society is a different matter. To change and develop -- applies to all countries, the USA and the USSR included. Human society cannot remain in a state of stagnation. But all changes must be the work of the people of each given country themselves. This is one of the prerequisites of peaceful coexistence.

The Western interpretation of the connection between the problems of peace and disarmament and those of democracy and human rights is, as we see it, either false or absurd.

I say this not because we do not respect democracy and human rights. It was for the sake of human rights that we carried through our revolution 67 years ago. We suffered tremendous losses in the Civil War and World War II. And we treasure human rights, for which our people suffered so much, perhaps even more than any other nation. But whereas on the question of what is peace and disarmament and what is war, it is fairly simple to arrive at a similar opinion, our notions about democracy and human rights differ widely. For us the rights to work and to housing, formalized in the Constitution, mean no less than the right to emigration or the right to have our eyes treated by Soviet doctors, as is done by 275 million of our people, rather than by Italian ones.

We must understand that we may well live, and quite possibly will live, with these differences for a long time. This may be unpleasant but not lethal. But if we try to break down the process of detente, of disarmament and of building normal relations among nations on these grounds, this may turn out to be both unpleasant and lethal.

As to our foreign policy, we are well aware of the list the West confronts us with -- Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Angola, Poland. These are all multidimensional things.

About Poland. I think that country and its leadership are now coping fairly well with a very difficult situation. And the hysteria, fanned up in the West over Poland, appears increasingly absurd with every passing month. I could give an explanation for every other specific case: Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Angola, but this has already been done on more than one occasion and at the most different levels. And I do not want to repeat it.

In reply to the Americans we could also remind them of Grenada, Chile, Nicaragua, El Salvador and many other cases, to say nothing of Vietnam. But I do not want to do this in the context of a discussion of Soviet-American relations, although we sympathize and solidarize with these nations. The point is that such international situations are used as pretexts against normalizing relations between the USSR and the USA, against returning to the normal building of relations and to talks. Of course, we do not like much of what the USA is doing in the world and of what is being done in the USA itself. And many Americans don't like much of what we do. But if everything in the world were done to everyone's liking and if a complete idyll reigned supreme in all things, then probably there would be no need today to speak about disarmament or about building some new international relations.

I think the USA will not gain anything by the Biblical wealth shown by the present American Administration and many of those who support it in regard to the internal situation in the USSR and its foreign policy. We have not been scared by this wrath. But it has led to a development of events which has scared very many people in America, Western Europe and elsewhere. And incidentally, by its deeds and its rhetoric the Reagan government, even without wishing to, has done at least one useful thing. It has shown how very dangerous are the events taking place in the world and aroused a wave of concern and discontent, which ultimately compelled it to change its rhetoric -- regrettably, so far only its rhetoric and not its policy.

If the USA wants hostility, and we have precisely this impression, we are powerless to impose friendship upon it. In this connection I would like to give the lie to some new theories which have been given currency of late. The first is the allegation that the USSR's position is explained by the elections in the USA and a desire to harm Reagan. This is wrong. We are prepared for constructive negotiations with any president on condition that he and his administration really want them.

Another theory is that the Soviet Union's policy today has in general gone over to the "defensive". Reagan is said to have been doing everything to "impel" the Soviet Government to serious conversation, but has failed in this. This, too, is an obvious invention. We have pursued an active policy not only in regard to the USA, but also in regard to other countries. We speak about normalization of relations with the USA and our readiness to do this before or after the elections, with this President or with another one. In a very important speech in March of this year, Konstantin Chernenko spoke of specific things which would prove to us that the US Administration wants to normalize relations with the Soviet Union -- these are ratification of a number of treaties that have been signed, resumption of the talks on a complete end to nuclear tests, beginning of the talks on the non-admission of the arms race in outer space, on the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons, on freezing the nuclear arsenals, and several other steps. But no reply has been received from the USA. We are ready to carry on talks on condition that they are constructive. We are accused of allegedly having walked out from the talks on medium-range weapons and of not wanting their continuation. But in actual fact the very table of these talks was destroyed by the policy of the United States.

Quite often the following question is asked: will the USSR agree to talks if the USA removes its new missiles from Europe? The answer is unambiguous -- yes, it will. But from the U.S. Administration we have only heard threats and statements that they will speak to us only from a position of strength.

Now about the future. I still think that U.S. policy must change sooner or later. After all, it cannot for long ignore the general mood in the world. Today it presents the deployment of its missiles in Europe as a victory. But this victory may turn out, if indeed it has not already turned out, to be a Pyrrhic one. Indignation over U.S. policy has been mounting in Europe. Its Middle East policy has misfired. The USA's relations with Latin America have become extremely complicated. Naturally, the USA has not been able to achieve success in pursuing a policy that scorns the realities of the present-day world. And it will never be able to do so.

But these realities call for serious effort to eliminate the threat of nuclear war -- the main global problem. We can no longer rely on the experience and precedents of previous years. For millennia people armed themselves and waged wars. This led to casualties and tragedies. But this was a REVERSIBLE [printed in boldface] process -- in the span of two or three generations a more or less normal life was resumed. A modern nuclear war will become an IRREVERSIBLE [printed in boldface] process. And in these conditions we must create not 100 per cent, but 200 and even 300 per cent guarantees of security. Because even one error could cost us too dear. It will be too late to rectify it.

ZAMYATIN WRITES ON DISARMAMENT IN PAMPHLET

LD041448 Moscow TASS in English 1421 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS -- There is no task more important and urgent today than that of achieving disarmament, Leonid Zamyatin said in the second section of his pamphlet "Ideological Struggle and Questions of Peace" brought out by APN publishers. The world has found itself on such a stage in the development of international relations where the factor of the arms race and of the war danger is tinting all other fields of cooperation and confrontation between states ever more conspicuously.

The United States in the first half of the '70's seemed to have recognized the principle of equality and equal security as the basis of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and showed readiness on this basis to conduct talks on limiting and reducing armaments. The SALT-I agreements, the ABM treaty and the Soviet-American treaties on the limitation on underground tests of nuclear weapons and on nuclear blasts for peaceful purposes were signed, and some other Soviet-American accords reached.

Regrettably, there appeared in the United States forces which began planting mines under detente already from the second half of the '70's. The U.S. refusal to ratify the SALT-II treaty marked a radical turn towards the worst in international affairs. Detente started running into difficulties when the United States began to breach the principle of equality and equal security in relations with the Soviet Union.

The current serious deterioration of the international situation is not a result of objectively changed conditions, it is a corollary of the negative changes which took place in American policy in recent years. The leaders of the incumbent U.S. Administration, contending that "there are things more important than peace", have developed, deepened and broadened the imperial claim to U.S. leadership over the world, made by the U.S. Presidents of recent time.

The stalwarts of force-based concepts overseas apparently proceed from the assumption that the United States, which has a powerful economic and scientific potential, may indulge in talking to everybody in the language of superiority, Leonid Zamyatin pointed out. This approach is borne out not only by widely-publicized statements but also by actions, including vast military programs. The Pentagon strategists and politicoes are also discoursing ever more profusely about the admissibility of a "limited" nuclear war and the possibility of the United States winning it.

But those who are thinking so have forgotten one thing: The Soviet Union will not allow U.S. superiority in the field of arms. And if the advocates of "limited" or other wars try to carry out their insane plans, they will draw an immediate blow of retribution.

In the Soviet Union it is known too well and remembered what war is. It is remembered that World War I claimed ten million human lives and that more 50 million people fell victim to World War II. There are no international problems which could not be discussed at the negotiating table and solved, if not at once, then step by step, Leonid Zamyatin concluded. The Soviet side has never concealed that it regards disarmament as an ideal of socialism and peace as a guiding star of the USSR's home and foreign policy.

PRAVDA ON PRESS BRIEFING ON DISARMAMENT TALKS

PM041610 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

["Meeting at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Department" -- TASS headline]

[Text] USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Department held a meeting in Moscow on 3 September with Soviet and foreign journalists. The first part was devoted to the latest session of the Geneva Disarmament Conference that has just ended. It was pointed out that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries had put forward specific proposals aimed at reaching agreements on this issue as rapidly as possible. The group of socialist countries put forward a joint working document at the session on matters related to preventing nuclear war. A positive contribution to the session's work was made by the representatives of neutral and nonaligned states.

Journalists' attention was drawn to the absence of political will for constructive negotiations on arms limitation by the United States at the session. It was emphasized that Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's replies to questions from PRAVDA precisely pointed out the destructive position of the U.S. Administration in this regard.

The second part related to the forthcoming conference in Geneva to examine the convention on banning military or any other hostile utilization of means of affecting the environment. It was pointed out that this convention is a specific step toward curbing the arms race and for disarmament.

The USSR pursues the line of further strengthening the convention and expanding the range of its participants.

Answers were given to journalists' questions.

U.S., ALLIES' STANCE BLOCKS PROGRESS IN GENEVA

PM041430 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unnamed own correspondent dispatch under the rubric "On a Current Topic": "A Constructive Dialogue Is Needed"]

[Text] Geneva -- The 1984 session of the Disarmament Conference has ended its work in Geneva's Palais des Nations. The hall where the conference's plenary sessions had been held over several months, will be empty through February.

The session conducted its work in a complex international situation wherein the U.S. Administration, having wrecked the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and on limiting and reducing strategic arms, embarked on implementing NATO's missile plans. Under these conditions, the Disarmament Conference's work attracted increased attention from the international public and the governments of various states.

One would have thought that the multilateral forum at the Palais des Nations ought to have been used for working out serious solutions that would make possible the dismantling of the obstacles in the path of resolving the cardinal problems of international peace. During the session, however, the Reagan administration set its sights on sabotaging practical proposals aimed at achieving positive results. Owing to the Western countries' negative position, it was impossible to create special auxiliary conference organs for conducting talks on the essence of problems such as preventing nuclear war, banning nuclear tests, discussing the range of nuclear disarmament questions, and preventing the militarization of space.

A tactic typical of U.S. diplomacy was extensively seen at the session: holding talks for talks' sake, stalling, and submitting deliberately unacceptable proposals, in short, distorting the very concept of talks, which, as is well known, signify all-around consideration of countries' positions and a desire to find mutually acceptable solutions. This line was particularly discernible precisely in the last 2 months of the session's work, when the United States and its allies blocked all possibility of holding talks on the main points on the conference agenda.

The desire to exploit the conference in order to hoodwink the public ("What's the fuss, after all, the Geneva talks will continue," representatives from the Western delegations stated to journalists) was particularly noticeable on the issue of banning chemical weapons.

Originally, U.S. propaganda (clearly for electoral purposes) trumpeted the U.S. proposals as a "peace-loving initiative" capable of getting things moving on a chemical weapons ban. Vice President Bush particularly flew to Geneva to participate in the propaganda show. The great fuss died down, and in practice it turned out that the Reagan administration is setting its sights directly on expanding the production of chemical weapons.

The Western powers' obstructionist policy and the U.S. course of militarization and military superiority have provoked the condemnation not only of the socialist countries' representatives, but of most groups of nonaligned states as well. The Mexican representative, Antonio Garcia Robles, stressed that there is growing alarm in the developing countries in connection with Washington's dishonest attitude toward talks and with its refusal to constructively discuss the questions of averting a nuclear catastrophe.

Speaking at the final sitting of the Disarmament Conference session, V.L. Israelyan, head of the USSR delegation, stressed that at a time when virtually all channels for talks on the questions of arms limitation and reduction have been blocked through the fault of the U.S. Administration, the conference's role has grown substantially. Regrettably, the results of its work in the current year are no cause for satisfaction. Talks on a number of the most important questions of the day are marking time, and some of them have even been set back.

The course being pursued by the Reagan administration of achieving military superiority, linked with multibillion dollar programs for an arms buildup, is incompatible with the noble aims of disarmament, the Soviet representative stated. The Soviet Union's line on disarmament questions is clear and consistent. As K.U. Chernenko has stressed, "In politics we believe only deeds, not words. Arms reduction means a truly mutual reduction. The elimination of nuclear weapons means real elimination on both sides. If the United States and NATO agree to that, we will not be found wanting."

Making a joint statement on behalf of the group of socialist countries, Poland's representative, S. Turbanski, noted that despite the efforts of the overwhelming majority of the Disarmament Conference states, the United States single-handedly, or together with its allies, has obstructed the holding of talks on the priority points on the conference agenda.

The socialist countries, the joint statement says, reaffirm their readiness to hold constructive talks aimed at achieving practical results in the interests of all humanity.

VEDENYAPIN HAILS SOVIET DISARMAMENT POSITION

LD312302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] The annual session of the Geneva Disarmament Conference ended its work today. Gennadiy Vedenyapin, our correspondent, reports:

The present session of the Geneva forum took place in a complex international situation when the Washington Administration wrecked the important Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear arms. These circumstances have logically drawn the increased attention of the international public to the conference. The session was addressed by Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations Organization, and ministers of foreign affairs and state representatives of various countries participating in the conference.

In the course of the session, countries of the socialist community yet again demonstrated the consistent character of the course towards the removal of the threat of nuclear war, towards the limitation and reduction of arms. There is not a single point on the agenda on which the Soviet Union did not have working documents or did not express its constructive views. They include the Soviet draft treaty on the full and general banning of nuclear weapon tests, a draft of socialist countries on the banning of neutron weapons, and our draft convention on the banning of chemical weapons. All these documents met with the broad approval of the majority of participants in the conference. Having unilaterally adopted the pledge not to use nuclear arms first, the Soviet Union has made a good start for concrete efforts in this sphere. In short, the initiatives of the socialist countries would seem to have feared an important basis for talks. Nevertheless, the work of the Geneva forum did not move from a standstill. The cause for this, just as before, is the line of the United States and its allies to undermine the talks on all key questions on the agenda. And because of the negative position of the Western countries, it was impossible to set up special subsidiary organs of the conference to conduct talks on such problems as the banning of nuclear tests, the preventing of nuclear war, and the militarization of the outer space. Washington's patently doomed course of achieving military supremacy evoked the condemnation of participants in the conference and justified criticism from the nonaligned and neutral states. The session confirmed yet again the closeness of the approach of those countries and the socialist states on many important questions of restraining the arms race and of disarmament. The mechanism of various types of talks, including the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, can be moved from the standstill. Mutual willingness to achieve agreements on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security is necessary for this. As is known, the Soviet Union has such a willingness. The Soviet Union, as Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko underlined, will fully cooperate with all states that are ready through practical deeds to assist in the reduction of international tension, to create an atmosphere of trust in the world, in other words, with those who will truly strive not for the preparation of war, but for the strengthening of the foundations of peace.

ZHUKOV: U.S. SIDESTEPPING OUTER SPACE AGREEMENT

LD050650 Moscow TASS in English 0646 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS -- "The United States is determined to sidestep an agreement on preventing a militarisation of outer space, because the United States' military-industrial complex, which has already started preparations for 'Star Wars' with the blessing of the White House, does not wish to renounce the plans promising it new enormous profits," Yuriy Zhukov underscores in the newspaper PRAVDA today.

On June 18 the newspaper WASHINGTON POST wrote, the political news analyst of the newspaper PRAVDA recalls, that the Pentagon officials and "private contractors" have for at least ten years now worked on the plans to militarise outer space. Now they in Washington have decided to start implementing these plans. On January 6, 1984, the President signed Directive 119 on the start of research to create a whole number of outer space weapons systems. Twenty-six billion dollars have been set aside for the start of this work alone.

On August 28, the same newspaper published a lengthy article saying that the "Star Wars" proposition had been given a fresh impulse. The newspaper openly said that that impulse in favour of the presidential program had come from the aerospace companies hoping to get their share of the 26 billion dollars, which are to be spent on the program.

The tempting program, as the WASHINGTON POST described it, will be worth a truly fantastic sum of a total of 500 billion dollars. Hence it is absolutely clear, he remarks, why the U.S. military-industrial complex is doing its utmost to prevent a renunciation of militarisation of outer space, while the current American leadership is doing its utmost to sidestep talks on the prevention of militarisation of outer space. This is being done so clumsily that even their NATO allies are beginning to complain ever more loudly.

"Yet, Washington does not seem to be very much impressed by these complaints. They in Washington arrogantly believe that they will be able to further do whatever they like and disregard the protests of people with impunity," the author of the commentary says.

Yuriy Zhukov underscores that "there is yet an opportunity to prevent outer space from being turned into a gigantic battlefield. The Soviet Union has put forward explicit proposals to this effect.

Solton: Using 'Linkage' Tactic

LD041521 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] In his replies to questions from PRAVDA, the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko has reemphasized the need for urgent measures to prevent the militarization of outer space. What is the Soviet position on the matter? Here is a commentary by Yuriy Soltan:

The Soviet Union has called on the United States to open talks in September to ban and scrap the entire class of space weapons including antisatellite weapons. In other words, to abolish the war threat to the earth from space and to space from the earth and from space itself. This solution is quite feasible and can be reliably verified. No conveyor has yet been set in motion to produce space weapons, and what little has already been created in the field can be easily undone.

As a first step, the Soviet Union suggests that as soon as the talks begin, a mutual freeze should be imposed on the testing and deployment of space weapons systems.

An agreement as proposed by the Soviet Union would damage the security of neither of the parties. It would not only prevent an arms race in space, but still more important, help to solve problems pertaining to limiting and reducing other strategic arms.

The United States could not possibly brush aside these clear-cut proposals. What it did was resort to the old tactic of linkages. The Reagan administration has made a hodge podge of almost all disarmament issues, proposing general talks on all of them. Concerning space weapons, it agrees to consider in general certain aspects of anti-satellite systems. And it keeps mum about the Soviet proposal to freeze the testing and deployment of space weapons when the talks get under way, as if there were no such a proposal at all.

It is easy to see that the American Administration has no wish to resolve the problem of preventing the militarization of space. What it is now trying to do is conceal its negative position and justify its space weapons plans. Obviously it is doing this in the hope that space will give it an edge in military strength over the Soviet Union. These hopes, although empty, are fraught with a grave threat to the security of all humanity. The Soviet Union therefore again calls on the United States to heed the voice of reason.

In his replies to PRAVDA, Konstantin Chernenko voiced the hope that at long last leading groups in the United States would awaken to the need for joint measures to prevent the militarization of space.

Kharkov: Seeks To Legalize Race

LD041433 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov:

American "Star Wars" advocates, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes today, are intensifying their campaign to a degree when this challenges all previous arms control accords and, above all, the U.S.-Soviet ABM (anti-ballistic missile defence) treaty. The assessment given by the influential American newspaper is indicative. It attests to the fact that the Washington Administration is literarlly obsessed by the illusory idea of gaining military superiority for the United States through out space.

The White House has decided to spend about 26 billion dollars in the forthcoming five years on space militarization. This spending considerably surpasses by its growth rates other expenditures in the Pentagon's budget. The plans of developing and deploying space armaments, worked out in Washington, are being complemented with concrete practical deeds.

Special space commands in the American Air Force and Navy have already been set up, for example. A joint space combat control centre is being established and a military airfield for shuttle-type craft is being built.

In other words, the Reagan administration does not even contemplate any serious measures on preventing the militarization of outer space. On the contrary, it is seeking to legalise the arms race in space. The current rumpus raised in Washington around its alleged interest in talks with the Soviet Union has only one objective -- that of hiding from the world public a totally negative American position.

When the Soviet Union advanced in July a new initiative aimed at preventing space militarisation, he [as received] proceeded from the premise that immediate practical measures would be required. So, the USSR suggested that direct talks be started with the United States and a reciprocal moratorium be imposed as soon as they are begun on the testing and deployment of strike space armaments.

The Soviet Union stressed that an accord on outer space would facilitate also the solution of questions on limiting and reducing other strategic armaments, for it would demonstrate the political will of the sides. The USSR's honest and straightforward position called for a direct and constructive response. Washington, however, pretended that it did not get the message. It tried to replace the very subject of the talks, insisting that they deal with questions on nuclear armaments in general. By advancing what amounts to a pre-condition, Washington has blocked the talks.

It is easy to see that the American side's approach to the problem of space and aims of the talks on the prevention of its militarisation, as Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko stressed in his replies to the newspaper PRAVDA's questions, is directly opposite to that of the Soviet side.

Kachanov: Plans New Strategy

LD042245 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1634 GMT 4 Sep 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov, with commentary by Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] It is reported from Washington that President Reagan has approved a new national strategy in the sphere of the assimilation of space. The AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY journal points out that this document lays the basis for the transformation of cosmic space into the arena for an unrestrained arms race. I invite my colleague, the commentator Yevgeniy Kachanov, to talk about what this new strategy represents:

[Kachanov] First, there is no need to think that this is really something new, for plans have been drawn up for several months for conducting star wars, envisaging the creation by the United States of antisatellite weapons and antimissile defense systems with space-based elements. This new strategy merely supplements these plans and makes them more dangerous. First, the Pentagon is now offered the opportunity of planning a future military operation in space. In other words, near-earth space is being transformed from a hypothetical theater of military operations into a fully realistic arena of confrontation. At first, the main role in this is being assigned to the new Shuttle spaceship with its increased cargo capacity, which will deliver spy satellites, laser installations, and other military equipment into orbit. As is known, work is now underway to create a weapon named the combat X-ray laser weapon with a nuclear excitation.

The launching into orbit of spy satellites occupies a significant position in the programs of the present manned ships of the Shuttle type, but the new ship, to all appearances, will be totally orientated toward the performance of military tasks, including the launching into orbit of space mines, antisatellites weapons, and so forth. Furthermore, a spaceship will be created on the basis of the same Shuttle system that is to perform the joint functions of a spy and a bomber. And, finally, plans are being drawn up for the creation of an orbital station to ensure a permanent American presence in space: for this, the White House is allocating $8 billion. This, of course, is in addition to the $26 billion already granted for the implementation of the former plans for the militarization of space.

And now for the political aspect of the matter. Of course, the development of a new space strategy is by no means evidence of U.S. preparedness for serious talks on the prevention of the militarization of space, as was proposed by the Soviet Union. Some days ago, White House spokesman Larry Speakes stated at a press conference that the administration, allegedly, is preparing at full pace for a Soviet-American meeting. However, this is a bare-faced statement, and the essence of the matter is that Washington is attempting by all possible means to substitute the subject for talks as proposed by our country with other issues.

In practice, the United States is striving to legitimize the arms race in space. One cannot avoid drawing a comparison with the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles in Europe, which were broken off through the fault of the White House, for the United States used the talks there in exactly the same way: as a screen behind which it began the deployment on European territory of American Pershing II and cruise missiles. As Comrade Chernenko stressed in his replies to questions by PRAVDA, the talks proposed by the Soviet Union on the prevention of the militarization of space are necessary not for the sake of talks, but for the attainment of accords that would effectively prevent an arms race in space. As is evident, such accords do not in any way come into the plans of the present American Administration. Eloquent evidence of this is both the propagandistic maneuvers of the White House and, first and foremost of course, the feverish military preparations of the Pentagon in cosmic space.

Olenichev: Preparing New Threat

LD041105 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1300 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] According to the American journal AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY, President Reagan approved the new national strategy entitled Space Research. Our commentator Victor Olenichev writes the following in this connection:

We have long been used to the term space research. This is the flight of spaceships with or without pilots and the launching of satellites into space. These enable us to increase our knowledge about near earth, to explore the world better, and to establish strong radio and television links among various parts of the world. In short, space research is for the benefit of mankind and for meeting the practical needs of people. Washington gives a special meaning to this term. As AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY points out, the new strategy enables the U.S. Defense Department to work out a plan for military operations to be carried out in space in the future. Meanwhile, preparation is envisaged of a new type of space shuttle with greater load lifting power to put spy satellites and technical war equipment into orbit.

At present, a [word indistinct] filled with nuclear material is being tested. An antisatellite weapon is planned for testing this fall. Expenditures for the military space program are being increased. Whereas these expenditures amounted to $8.5 billion in 1983, nearly $13 billion are planned for this purpose in 1985. American strategists do not keep the objective of these preparations secret. They want to set up a completely reliable shield and an invincible sword in space. In other words, they want to live by threatening others with impunity. This dangerous illusion shows what kind of new threat could loom over mankind due to Washington's actions. What is at issue is not the Hollywood movies that excite audiences, but plans that are harbingers of death and disaster.

It is now clear why the United States refrained from seriously and specifically debating the Soviet Union's oft-proposed measures for preventing the militarization of space. Recently, Washington said no to the Soviet proposal on talks in Vienna on preventing the militarization of space, while the Soviet Union proposed a moratorium on testing and developing space weapons on the day that the talks were to begin. Of course, attempts to replace one issue with another cannot be considered a positive response. The U.S. Administration declared that it wants to hold a debate on medium-range missiles and strategic weapons, while it was the U.S. Administration that brought the Geneva talks to naught. This means the U.S. Administration's proposal is nothing but a new trick.

In order to prevent all possible agreements from being reached, the U.S. Administration makes efforts to stir up all problems. Space is a separate, difficult problem, and substantial solutions should be found to it. What we are talking about is the necessity of preventing the outbreak of a new qualitative stage in the nuclear weapons field. In order to achieve this, it is necessary to close all [words indistinct] channels of nuclear weapons to near space. This should be achieved as soon as possible. It is said that it is easier to stop an action at the outset; the sooner the better. Space should serve mankind, not be used against mankind.

U.S. CONTINUES 'POSITION-OF-STRENGTH' POLICY

LD042341 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Vladimir Teplov commentary]

[Text] U.S. Administration officials in their latest statements constantly underline they are going to keep following the policy from a position of strength against the Soviet Union. Vice President George Bush has made this point again at a convention of American war invalids. The nation is oriented to this policy, too, by the election platform of the Republican Party adopted at the party's national convention. More in this connection from our commentator Vladimir Teplov.

Now what's the essence of the position-of-strength policy in the American understanding of this policy? Above all, this line is meant to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union. Secondly, this is an attempt to put pressure on the other partner in the talks in order to get unilateral advantages for itself. What are the prospects for this course? The USSR has stressed repeatedly it doesn't strive for military superiority over the United States, but it won't allow, either, supremacy over itself. The entire record of historic development over the past few decades shows that each time the United States wanted to get ahead in the arms race, the Soviet Union found the possibilities to reetablish the equilibrium. As for the approach to talks from a position of strength, it not only precludes any accords, but also wrecks the talks themselves.

For example, the United States thus wrecked the Geneva negotiations on both medium-range nuclear delivery vehicles and strategic nuclear armaments. As a result, the current U.S. Administration is the only one on record for some time that has failed to sign a single agreement with the Soviet Union to limit armaments. As for the Soviet Union, it has never tried to conduct talks with the United States from a position of strength, because this can only accelerate the arms race and consequently heighten the war menace. This country feels the only realistic path toward reaching accords to limit and reduce armaments is to conduct negotiations from a position of equality and equal security.

At one time, the United States accepted this principle in a joint Soviet-American document signed in June 1973 about the basic principles of the talks to further reduce strategic armaments; the two sides said they would be guided by an acceptance of the interests of each other's security and by a recognition of the fact that attempts to gain unilateral advantages directly would be incompatible with the strengthening of relations of peace between the USSR and the United States.

How much do the actions of the current U.S. Administration correspond to this agreement? In the area of strategic armaments, the White House proposed to the Soviet Union to agree about reducing chiefly ground-based systems, which form the basis of the Soviet nuclear potential but play a lesser role in the nuclear arsenal of the United States.

Were the Soviet Union to accept the proposal, it would have to restructure its entire nuclear force. That certainly fails to meet the principle of equality.

For more than a year, the U.S. Administration delayed the start of the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear delivery vehicles in Europe, but after it finally agreed to have talks, the U.S. Administration suggested removing only the Soviet missiles of this kind, leaving intact the missiles of the U.S. allies -- Britain and France. Having started to deploy its new Euromissiles, the United States thus wrecked the talks; it now urges the Soviet Union to return to the negotiating table while it keeps deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles. In other words, the United States offers talks with its fist raised over the head of its partner to the talks.

In the area of chemical weapons, the White House proposed to introduce control only over government-owned chemical facilities. However, in the USSR, all facilities belong to the government, whereas in the United States the Pentagon has most of its orders filled by private companies, and so such control would amount to supervizing the facilities of the Soviet Union only.

In short, during its entire time in office, the Reagan administration has either declined talks with the USSR on limiting armaments in general or tried to get unilateral advantages at the talks. All that (?stemmed) directly from the policy from a position of strength the administration preaches. What will happen if this policy continues? Well, this may result in all talks about peace coming to an end, along with the world itself.

IZVESTIYA HITS U.S. STANCE ON SEABED CONVENTION

PM041100 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Kuznetsov report: "Condemnation of 'Imperial Majesty'"]

[Text] Geneva -- The work of the Preparatory Commission for an International Seabed Body and an International Tribunal on the Law of the Sea, whose creation is stipulated by the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, is continuing work at the Palais des Nations in Geneva. The representatives of more than 80 countries are involved with discussing issues linked with implementing its proposals. In particular, they are drawing up standards and rules for prospecting for and developing resources in the international region of the seabed.

Among the participants in the commission sessions there are no U.S. representatives -- it not only did not sign the convention but, to counter it, signed a separate agreement on 3 August with Britain, the FRG, Italy, and certain other countries: the so-called "Interim Accord on Questions of the Deep-Sea Regions of the Seabed," through which it is attempting to establish its own regime of activity on the seabed. It is worth noting that this "accord" was signed in Geneva on the eve of the opening of the preparatory commission and was patently aimed at undermining the commission's work and the convention as a whole.

U.S. mining companies (in particular Kennekot Copper, Ocean Mining, and others) opposed the seabed regime approved by the convention since the convention contains a clause on international control over the exploitation of the seabed and the inadmissibility of it being monopolized. Submarine resources, as is well known, comprise virtually inexhaustible supplies of strategic minerals such as nickel, cobalt, copper, and manganese. That is why six Western corporations gave a hostile reception to the decision to create, in accordance with the convention, an international seabed body whose headquarters will be located in Jamaica. They particularly dislike the clause under which the international body will allocate licenses for seabed development taking into account the fact that the technology and part of the development income must be handed over to the developing countries.

Thus, in Geneva in the beginning of August, the United States started a new round of undermining the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

By signing the "interim accord," the Americans and their closest allies put themselves in opposition to the 134 countries that had signed the convention, that is, the entire international community. Unleashing a propaganda campaign to defend the Reagan administration's separate actions, representatives of the Western countries are trying to prove that the "accord" is purely technical in nature, that it allegedly concerns only the settlement of disputes concerning the borders of seabed sectors, and therefore does not contravene the convention and does not damage the other states and the preparatory commission. But these clumsy attempts to whitewash U.S. actions and calm the international public can hardly convince anyone. The essence of the "interim accord" is that an attempt is being made to legalize the separate actions of the United States and its allies to divide up mankind's common inheritance, to which the resources of the international region of the seabed belong. The participants in the separate deal are in a hurry: they have entered paragraphs in the 3 August agreement that already define even the timescale for these deep-sea operations. Thus, prospecting is planned up to 1988 and the commercial development of the resources from 1 January 1988. Yet meanwhile, as has already been pointed out, permission for these operations is the exclusive prerogative of the preparatory commission of the international seabed body.

The unprecedented violation of international law demonstrated by the Reagan administration is provoking sharp criticism from the overwhelming majority of the session's participants.

In the Palais des Nations, lobby delegates are stressing that the 3 August agreement is essentially the implementation of long-standing U.S. plans to conclude a "minitreaty" with its allies on whose basis companies from these countries, above all the United States, would be able to prospect and, subsequently, develop seabed resources without being subject to any international control or restrictions, rules, standards, and financial and economic commitments established by the convention and worked out in detail by the preparatory commission.

At the same time, this agreement is a major premeditated act with far-reaching ulterior motives in pursuit of the implementation of U.S. policy officially proclaimed by Reagan in the world's oceans and openly aimed at establishing U.S. hegemony both in those oceans and in the international region of the seabed.

The delegations participating in the Geneva session oppose this approach. It is necessary to take every measure, J. Evensen, head of the Norwegian delegation, pointed out in a talk with your correspondent, in order to strengthen and maintain the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, since otherwise the results of many years of painstaking work by the international community will have been stymied.

From the juridical viewpoint, he said, the 3 August agreement is clearly an ill-conceived action that does not stand up to criticism. We participants in the current session must focus our efforts on the practical formulation of decisions that help to implement the provisions of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

The aforesaid countries' "accords," Senegalese Ambassador Sene said in support of the Norwegian statement, evokes in us as representatives of the developing countries an acutely negative attitude. It contravenes the letter and spirit of the UN Charter and the elementary foundations of international law and, as the statement of the "Group of 77" says, has no legal force at the session. This agreement is illegal and serves as a new means and attempt to deprive the developing countries of the opportunity, with the international community's help, to resolve the problems of development and the elimination of the colonial inheritance. Therefore we call on everyone to accelerate the signing of the convention and to take measures to ensure its rapid ratification, since that will make it possible for legality to triumph and for peaceful relations among states to be strengthened.

The convention's task, Jose Luis Jesus, head of the Cape Verde delegation, pointed out, is to step up the role of international organizations in the UN system. The attempts to extend national laws to "mankind's common property" undermine international law and the United Nations. These attempts provoke not only the resolute condemnation of the conference participants but also lead to specific actions aimed against the American behavior, Jesus said.

It is typical that FORTUNE magazine, the organ of U.S. financial circles, warned the Reagan administration about these actions, pointing out that a whole string of states, including Indonesia, Malaysia, Algeria, and Morocco, seriously intend to defend their sovereign rights under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, which may lead to the "undermining of U.S. commercial interests abroad." The agreement among the eight Western countries also promotes the creation of an atmosphere of chaos and increases international tension. If things go on this way, the head of the Cape Verde delegation said, the question of the actions of the United States and its allies will inevitably become a subject for examination at the General Assembly and in the Security Council.

Discussion of the questions on the agenda, Iliya Kopchakov, head of the Bulgarian delegation, noted, revealed the true goals of the United States and its desire to pursue a policy of diktat and force on land, sea, and in space. The conclusion of a separate agreement, as the statement by the group of East European socialist countries points out, cannot be termed anything other than a deliberate challenge to the preparatory commission and the entire international community. We roundly denounce and repudiate this agreement as illegal, the statement stresses. I would like to note, I.K. Kolosovskiy, leader of the USSR delegation, said in his speech, that during preparation of the "accord," sharp contradictions arose among its participants and the United States literally had to twist many arms to get the document signed. Today it is more obvious than ever that the preparatory commission must resolutely rebuff this separate deal. The preparatory commission must clearly state that it does not recognize the agreement by the "group of eight" or agreements similar to it.

The preparatory commission's work is continuing. Its task lies in promoting a strengthening of international cooperation in the utilization of resources in the international region of the seabed in the interests of all mankind.

U.S. STRATEGY, HITLER COMPARED; KAL CRASH EXAMINED

LD022113 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Sep 84

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov, APN political observer]

[Text] 1 September was World Peace Day and a day of trade union activity for peace, with expressions of the will of peoples for peace in various forms and in various countries, including, of course, our country. For the sake of accuracy, I will add that the majority of U.S. trade unions are not yet taking an active part in the antiwar movement. Criticizing the administration for the offensive on the rights of working people, the leaders of the U.S. trade union movement are, together with the administration, in the offensive against peace and advocate continuing the arms race.

It is different in West Europe, where working people opened the fall peace campaign on 1 September. It is precisely 1 September because it was on this day 45 years ago that World War II began in Europe with the attack on Poland by fascist Germany.

If we turn to the primary source, "Mein Kampf," that is, "My Struggle," Hitler explained that he was saving Germany from Bolshevism, and that Germany was next on Bolshevism's list of targets. Is this not in keeping with the NATO theme of the Soviet military threat? Hitler wrote that the masses' level of mental development is not great, and that effective propaganda should be restricted to the repetition of a limited number of slogans drummed into the people's heads on a daily basis.

What has now changed? The actors and the scenery, but it is the same anti-Soviet play. Or, let us say; Hitler noted in his book the pathological weakness of those who try to preserve peace. Washington also thinks and speaks thus. If we are to formulate the Republican platform in one phrase, then we may come up with America above all. With the fascists it was Deutschland ueber alles, Germany above all. I am not saying, of course, that Washington is appropriating Mein Kampf, but then Moliere's Jourdain did not know that he was speaking prose.

Now it would be well to remember not only how Hitler began the war, but how he ended it as well.

This date also recalls what happened 1 year ago in the Far East, where a South Korean aircraft appeared in violation of Soviet airspace, and what words and writings Washington hurled at us at that time. For example, Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. representative at the United Nations, in a discussion organized by a U.S. television company, literally tried to prevent me from opening my mouth by indignantly uttering everything that she thinks of us. She thinks the very worst. But beneath the indignation, of course, lurked limitless, incredible cynicism, because Jeane Kirkpatrick could not but realize that we were talking of a special espionage operation.

At that time, in the "Vremya" program, I put six questions to President Reagan, to which he either knew the answers or could, by his position, be expected to know them. These were questions on why there was a U.S. Air Force reconnaissance aircraft alongside confusing the picture for the Soviet anti-aircraft defense; why the U.S. air traffic control did not react to the aircraft's deviation from its course; and why such an experienced pilot deviated at all for no reason, and other questions. They have all remained unanswered and have become the topic of study of experts and journalists.

And so it is a year later. Articles have appeared in the press of various countries, for example, in the British journal DEFENCE ATTACHE and the U.S. magazine NATION, with new data and facts. A book has been issued in Japan, ("Akio Takashase"), and APN has brought the book out translated into Russian. [video shows Russian version of book entitled "Prestupleniye Prezidenta" ("The President's Crime")] This is the result of investigative journalism, reflected in the title: "The President's Crime;" a provocation with the South Korean aircraft perpetrated on Reagan's order.

And what about the President? On Friday [31 August], he met with the widow of one of the passenger casualties, and a moved Mrs MacDonald is now telling everyone of the President's sincere condolences.

The U.S. State Department does not like the return to these events of a year ago. Spokesmen from this department again spoke out on Wednesday [29 August] and Friday against the Soviet assertion, as they put it, to the effect that the South Korean aircraft was performing an espionage task. Yes, this is the Soviet assertion, but not only the Soviet assertion.

Independent investigators and researchers have been occupied with the problem. A group of Japanese politicians and public figures sent an open letter to Reagan. Here is the conclusion of sociologist David Pearson of Yale University, who has thoroughly studied all the circumstances of the incident. He comes to the following conclusion: the U.S. Government took the cold-blooded decision to threaten the lives of 269 entirely innocent people for the sake of granting itself an exclusive opportunity for gathering intelligence information.

According to the U.S. Constitution, Reagan is also the commander in chief of the country's Armed Forces, and an article on this topic in THE NEW YORK TIMES stresses that the president is bolder in using military power than his own generals are, that he has become a very active commander in chief, and thus arouses growing alarm everywhere.

KORNILOV COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL DAY OF PEACE

LD012104 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS -- The international day of peace is marked in various countries of the world and in all continents today, on September 1.

"In our nuclear epoch, there is no task more important than to ensure peace", political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes in the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN (RURAL LIFE). "Although the might of the forces of peace is great as never before, the very character of up-to-date weaponry has become such that in the event of its use the very fate of human civilization would be at stake".

The USSR and other countries of the socialist community, the news analyst points out, are now "the main force which holds in check imperialism's aggressive policy. The Soviet Union resolutely opposes a situation when peoples look at one another through a fence of missiles and the world is entangled in a web of suspicions and hostility. The law on the protection of peace has been in effect in the Soviet Union for more than thirty years already. The Soviet Constitution bans war propaganda. The ensurance of peace has been and remains the supreme goal of the foreign policy of our socialist state".

The Soviet Union, Yuriy Kornilov goes on, "does not seek military superiority. Neither will it allow the achieved military balance to be upset: Those who would like to turn others into a target will inevitably become a target themselves. No one should have the slightest doubt that the Soviet Union will have enough means to damp the ardour of bellicose adventurists".

More and more people come to realize today the danger of the present course of events, the news analyst points out. This is evidenced by the unprecedented in scope and intensity anti-nuclear and anti-missile movement which is sweeping all continents and, first of all, Europe which the U.S. ruling circles would like to turn into a potential 'theatre of operations' and into a proving ground to test Washington's concepts of "limited" and other nuclear clashes and preemptive strikes. Public opinion polls that have been held in the FRG, Britain, Italy, Belgium, and Holland show that a considerable majority of the population of those countries is against deployment of U.S. "Pershing II" and cruise missiles. Reagan's line towards heightening tension encounters an increasingly telling opposition in the United States itself as well.

NATO EFFORTS TO UNDERMINE ANTIWAR MOVEMENT NOTED

LD031514 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS -- The militaristic circles of the West, above all of the NATO member countries, have always been after weakening and undermining the peace movement. Particularly cunning methods have been directed at eroding the anti-war movement from the inside, at misleading it and splitting through the introduction into it of their ideas, concepts and slogans, the KOMMUNIST journal points out in its 12th issue.

One of such concepts is the claim about "equal responsibility" of the USA and the USSR, of the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries for the arms race and international tensions. This concept has been made a basis of the attempts at forming a special peace movement that would appear from the positions of condeming both "superpowers" and by force of that circumstance would be "equidistant", "independent" and "uncommitted".

The essence of the peace movement, the journal points out, is epitomized in its very name -- it is to uphold peace and to prevent war. It is precisely through the prism of assistance or opposition to the realization of that task that the movement determines its attitude to the activities of the military-political alliances, individual states, organizations and parties. While the concept of "equidistance" from the outset deprives the movement of the right to give unbiased appraisals. The warnings to remain "uncommitted" are used to put to the background the real objectives of the anti-war struggle.

The essence of the concept of "equal responsibility" of the government of the East and West manifests itself also in the proposition spread by its proponents that the Western movement for peace is allegedly "incompatible" with the movement for peace in the socialist countries, which is in solidarity with the policy of its governments, and hence, as they claim, is not "independent."

Yet it is apt to ask, the journal says, precisely on what the peace movement in the socialist countries should act "independently", that is against the policy of its governments? Against the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons, or against the proposal on a freeze of nuclear weapons or against the proposal on a cut in military spendings, or against the proposal on non-use of outer space for military purposes?

All of these ideas and specific proposals of the socialist countries, the KOMMUNIST stresses, epitomize the demands put forward by the international peaceable public, the difference being that while a majority of the Western governments reject these demands, the governments of the USSR and of the other socialist countries support them.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREETS RED CROSS CONGRESS

LD031510 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 3 Sep 84

["To the Participants in the Second World 'Red Cross and Peace' Conference" -- TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS -- Follows full text of a message of greetings from the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

"We are greeting the participants in the second world 'Red Cross and Peace' conference who are representing 200 million members of the world Red Cross and Red Crescent movement. Your widely-representative forum is being held at a crucial historical moment: The present development of the international situation may put the world on the verge of a nuclear catastrophe which, if allowed to happen, may lead to the annihilation of humankind.

"The Red Cross and Red Crescent movement has long been serving the lofty cause of the salvation of people -- victims of military conflicts and natural calamities, hunger and diseases. This has earned it recognition of the peoples and governments. Today your conference is setting before itself the lofty humane goal: to use the resources and prestige of the international Red Cross in defence of peace, in defence of life on earth."

"Soviet people, whose adherence to the cause of peace, friendship and cooperation between peoples has been and remains the basis of all the actions of the Soviet Union in the international arena, fully share the anxiety of the world public about a further fate of mankind and support all efforts aimed at eliminating the seats of international tension and at preserving universal peace.

"We wish the conference successes and hope that it will be keynoted by the lofty ideals of humanism and cooperation among the peoples in the name of preventing a new world war.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR"

MADRID PAPER CONCLUDES KAL ON SPY MISSION

LD041347 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Madrid September 4 TASS -- Facts irrefutably testify that the South Korean "Boeing-747" plane deviated from its usual course as it was on a special spy mission. This conclusion is drawn in the newspaper DIARIO-16. The flight was part of a carefully pre-planned large-scale act of espionage by the CIA to collect information of interest for the Reagan administration about the top secret strategic objectives in Kamchatka and Sakhalin. It is noteworthy, the newspaper notes, that the departure of the "Boeing" was delayed by 40 minutes to facilitate its communication with the American spy satellite "Ferret-D" and transmit the collected intelligence to it. Simultaneously, reconnaissance planes of the U.S. Air Force of the AWACS system and RS-135 took off for "assistance" to the South Korean airliner.

Any error in the flight programme of the "Boeing" is out of the question, DIARIO-16 stresses. The pilots of the plane deliberatedly disregarded the repeated warning signals from the Soviet interceptor fighter aircraft, evaded landing in Soviet territory. This is quite explicable, as there was special espionage equipment on board the plane. That is precisely why the Boeing made an attempt to slip away from the Soviet fighter aircraft.

COMPARISON OF JAPANESE LETTER TO REAGAN

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 1 September carries in the Second Edition a TASS report under the general heading "The Provocation Was Deliberate." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 4 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page DD 6, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA omits reference to commentator Sergey Logachev in the first paragraph

In the fourth paragraph, line five, PRAVDA reads: ...company plane incident.

The numerous facts... (omitting phrase);

On page DD 7, PRAVDA omits paragraph three.

'FINAL STAGE' OF U.S. ELECTION CAMPAIGN VIEWED

LD042206 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1155 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Report by TASS correspondents A. Lyutyy and A. Sidorin]

[Text] Washington, 4 Sep (TASS) -- The election campaign in the United States has entered its final stage. According to American political tradition, its final lap begins on the first Monday of September, when "Labor Day" is marked in the United States, and ends on the day of the elections, 6 November.

Lightning tours around the country by candidates of both bourgeois parties waging the struggle for the White House, a worsening of interparty bickering, and intensive "brainwashing" of the electorate are characteristic of this period. As the White House has reported, from now on Reagan intends to hold election tours of the country about four times a week. The Democrat candidates for the post of president and vice president, W. Mondale and G. Ferraro, do not intend to lag behind him.

The White House boss has begun the last stage of the election campaign in his home state of California, speaking in the Orange district, the domain of the military-industrial complex of that state. He again proclaimed the "achievements" of his administration and advocated the further increase of U.S. military might.

In his turn, speaking in the town of Merrill (Wisconsin), W. Mondale called on the electorate to put an end to Reagan's harsh game with the fate of Americans. Reagan called well-known negro political leader J. Jackson a "leader of the rich and arrogant." Aware of the enormous financial support given to Reagan by the military-industrial complex and other monopolies, the American trade unions have begun an energetic collection of funds for the Democrats' campaign.

The question of war and peace has become one of the main questions of the present election campaign. The American electorate is extremely worried by the sharp deterioration of the international situation as a result of the administration's adventurist militarist policy. According to a public opinion poll carried out by the Louis Harris service, 61 percent of Americans believe that Reagan's stay in the White House has sharply increased the danger of war.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY WOULD NOT ALTER U.S. POLICY

LD042305 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1634 GMT 4 Sep 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov]

[Text] Our regular listener, and veteran of the Great Patriotic War, (Isa Albekoviz Dudayev), from the Dagestan ASSR, is one of many to ask us to recount in more detail the course of the election campaign between Reagan and Mondale. I invite my colleague, commentator Igor Charikov, to reply to Comrade (Dudayev)'s question.

[Charikov] This episode took place at the U.S. Democratic Party Convention in San Francisco in July. An elderly, grey-haired gentleman in an old-fashioned frock-coat and top hat and made up as Mark Twain went on to the rostrum of the convention after a routine speaker. This was the well-known American actor and comedian (Bill McClean), who performed the role of the immortal satirist very well. His speech from the rostrum was very short. He very simply put forward his own -- that is, Mark Twain's -- candidacy for the post president of the United States for both the Democratic and Republican Parties, stating that this would make it easier to win. I must way that many people in the hall burst out in sincere laughter, appreciating the joke in the spirit of Mark Twain.

It seems to me that this episode very accurately answers the question of the difference between the elephant and the donkey, that is, between the Republican and Democratic Parties of the United States. The elephant and the donkey are their respective symbols.

However, speaking seriously, in a state with a bourgeois structure, the parties representing the interests of the ruling class differ from one another in virtually name only. There are insignificant disagreements between them that are not based on principles, such as those concerning the mercenary aspirations of that part of the bourgeoisie represented by each party. For example, which monopolies will acquire an advantageous contract from the federal government, or which of the two parties will allocate a cushy job in one or another city or state.

How does President Carter's rule differ from Reagan's? Both conducted an antipopular, promonopolistic policy, encroaching upon the interests of the ordinary working people and the rights of ethnic minorities. Carter, as is known, declared a crusade for human rights and began a noisy, slanderous anti-Soviet campaign, calling upon the entire Western world to politically and economically boycott the Soviet Union. As is known, his attempts were in vain. Now let us recall whether anything changed when Reagan came to the White House. Precisely nothing. The policy of those industrial and financial circles that brought Reagan to power became even more hardened against the Soviet Union. We are now witnesses to an unprecedented outburst of arrant anti-Sovietism in the United States. Never before has the level of Soviet-American relations fallen so low. The election platform of the Republican Party leaves no doubts about the further intentions of the Reagan administration if it remains in power. But what about the Democrats? At times, Mondale expresses himself differently from Reagan. For example, he promises the Americans that he will combat poverty and attempt to reduce the gap between the rich and poor. However, it is difficult to believe that any representative of the bourgeoisie would renounce the interests of his class. Mondale also gives assurances that he will take steps toward peace if he comes to power, but who prevented him from taking these steps when he occupied the post of vice president? The very same notorious NATO two-track decision that provides for the deployment of Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles in Western Europe was adopted precisely during the Carter-Mondale administration. Their deployment in practice began during Reagan's term. Therefore, the basis for the present tension that has come about as a result of the deployment of the missiles was laid by the Democratic administration.

It is difficult to expect the foreign policy course of the U.S. Administration to alter sharply with the coming to power of the Democrats. However, the front-ranking U.S. public is persistently demanding that common sense prevail, that realistic thinking take the place of blind hatred, and that concrete deeds replace the rhetoric about peace.

U.S. IMPOSES NEW RESTRICTIONS ON LIBYAN DIPLOMATS

LD021327 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Washington September 2 TASS -- The Reagan administration has taken another unfriendly action towards Libya.

An official spokesman for the U.S. State Department said that Libyan diplomats at the Libyan mission to the United Nations had been officially notified they were no longer allowed to travel outside New York City without special permission from the State Department. The spokesman gave what was, to say the least, a strange explanation for Washington's latest anti-Libyan move, by saying that the U.S. Government had deemed it necessary to adopt that measure for security considerations.

The Reagan administration has mounted a viciously hostile campaign against Libya right after assuming office. Having included that country among "supporters of terrorist activities", Washington has been going out (?of its way to discredit) that country and impair its international prestige and making all kinds of threats, including those of military actions, against it. The United States has staged demonstrations of its military power on now more (?three) occasions off the shores of that sovereign country.

The reason behind this U.S. approach to Libya lies in Tripoli's refusal to follow the Reagan administration's political course (?in the Middle East and its wish to pursue) an independent policy directed against the dangerous American-Israeli military and political collusion in the region.

AMERICAN DEATHS IN NICARAGUA ALARM U.S.

LD041251 Moscow TASS in English 1139 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Washington September 4 TASS -- A press report saying that there were two Americans among the dead crew members of a helicopter shot down last Saturday [1 September] over Nicaragua has given rise to serious alarm and concern in the United States. The two, writes THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper, were probably the first Americans to have died in Nicaragua since Ronald Reagan's approval three years ago of the allocation of funds for waging a "secret war" against the Sandinistas. It is known, the newspaper points out, that U.S. intelligence officers are taking an active part in training rebels and planning their operations. U.S. officials, however, repeatedly assured Congress that American personnel do not take a direct part in hostilities.

THE NEW YORK TIMES quotes administration officials as saying that the two were American mercenaries, recruited in the United States by persons sympathetic to the rebels. However, according the CBS television network which refers to sources in Washington, the dead Americans were mercenaries who might have worked in the past for the CIA. The T.V. company notes that one of the Americans had a map, according to which the helicopter took off from Honduras' main airfield, recently modernised by American experts.

CONSERVATIVE MULRONEY CANADIAN ELECTION VICTOR

LD050636 Moscow TASS in English 0627 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Ottawa September 5 TASS -- Canadian Prime Minister John Turner admitted the victory of the opposition Progressive Conservative Party at Tuesday's parliamentary elections.

The Conservatives gained 211 out of the 282 seats in the Parliament's lower house, the Chamber of Commons, while the ruling Liberal Party got 40 seats, the Democratic Party 30 seats and an independent taking the remaining seat.

The leader of the Progressive Conservative Party, Brian Mulroney, will be the 18th prime minister of Canada. It is expected that the new Canadian Government will be sworn in on September 17.

WU, GROMYKO TO MEET DURING 39TH UN SESSION

OW051045 Beijing XINHUA in English 1040 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian will meet his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko during the forthcoming 39th session of the United Nations' General Assembly.

Wang Zhengyu, spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, disclosed this while answering a question at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

He said that the fifth round of consultations between China and the Soviet Union was scheduled to take place in October in Beijing according to an agreement reached between the two sides.

When asked about his comment on a recent Indian report that there is a Chinese-assisted nuclear base somewhere in the Skardu, Wang replied: "This is a pure fabrication with ulterior motives."

Referring to Zhang Zhenggao's return to China, Wang said Zhang, who had visited the United States, had returned to the country at his own request and he had reunited with his family. Zhang was now working in his original department, a petroleum bureau in Sichuan Province.

Wang also dismissed a report that Zhang had been kidnapped to China and had already been killed as a pure fabrication.

MORE ON PRC TOURIST GROUP'S 19-31 AUG USSR VISIT

OW040855 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] We have reported that a Chinese tourist group arrived in Moscow on 19 August. During a reception held at the House of Friendship the next day, Bernov, chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; and Tikhvinskiy, an academician and deputy chairman of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, briefed the Chinese guests on the activities of the union and the society. They also expressed the belief that the Chinese guests would be able to see with their own eyes the Soviet people's friendship toward the Chinese people during their visit.

The Chinese tourist group visited Alma-Ata, capital of the Kazakh SSR, from 21 through 25 August, and while there visited an exhibition of the Kazakh SSR's economic achievements, from which they were able to understand the republic's current situation. Members of the Chinese group held identical views on what they saw and heard. They wrote these words in the visitors' book: We wish Khazakhstan still greater and more brilliant achievements in its economic, scientific, and cultural development.

The Chinese guest were greatly impressed by a meeting they had on 22 August at the Alma-Ata Cotton Textile Plant, the largest light industrial enterprise in Kazakh SSR. The meeting was significant because the plant is an organ which under the Kazakh Chapter of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. The plant director, (Georgechin), is a former worker at the plant. He guided the guests to the workshops where cotton yarns and [words indistinct] were produced. Upon being asked about their impressions of the enterprise, the Chinese guests unanimously said: Your enterprise is large and efficient, and we can see that the workers are satisfied with the plant and are proud of it.

Members of the Chinese group also visited a collective farm in Alma-Ata, and had talks with the staff of the Kazakhstan Institute of Agricultural Sciences. They also visited the Kazakh SSR historial museum.

The Chinese tourist group visited Kiev, capital of Ukraine from 26 through 28 August. The Chinese guests visited Kiev's historical spots and had a meeting with the leading officials of the Ukraine chapter of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. They were highly impressed with their visit to the museum of the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War. After visiting the museum, Wang Fulin, head of the Chinese tourist group, told a reporter of this station:

[Begin Wang recording] I am very happy that the Chinese tourist group has this opportunity to visit your country. I feel the friendship [words indistinct] during the past 7 days. Today we visited the beautiful city of Kiev, which is not at all unfamiliar to the members of this group. We are aware that the people of this heroic city made great sacrifices during the defense of the country. We are familiar with Kiev just as we are familiar with Leningrad and other cities, famous for [words indistinct]. Chinese and Soviet people shared the same destiny during World War II. In those days, we paid great attention to the situation on the Soviet battlefields everyday, and the Soviet Army's recovery of Kiev tremendously encouraged us. We are happy that we can see for ourselves that Kiev is a beautiful, totally rebuilt city. I want to share my heartfelt happiness with the Soviet people. The Chinese people and Soviet people are two great peoples. Their friendship and [words indistinct] are significant for safeguarding peace. During the revolutionary struggle and construction in the past, our two countries [words indistinct]. We Chinese will not forget the great assistance the Soviet people rendered us. The purpose of our visit to the USSR (?is to promote mutual) understanding and friendship. [end recording]

The Chinese delegation visited Leningrad from 29 through 31 August. While there, the Chinese guests visited the (Piskarev) Memorial Cemetery, where 470,000 Leningrad residents who died in the defense of Leningrad are buried. The Chinese guests observed a minute of silence to mourn the heroic defenders of Leningrad, and then laid a wreath at the statue to the fatherland.

The Chinese tourist group also visited the Lenin Museum, and the (Smolnyy) Maze. Upon their departure from Leningrad, Wang Fulin told a reporter of this station:

[Begin Wang recording] Leningrad is a city of glorious traditions. It was a heroic city during World War II. This is why we Chinese people are highly emotional when visiting Leningrad. We are proud of this city and happy that we could visit it. [end recording]

CHERNENKO BOOK CEREMONY HELD AT TOKYO EMBASSY

LD041946 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo September 4 TASS -- The ceremony of presentation to the Japanese readers of the book of speeches and articles by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko has been held at the USSR Embassy in Tokyo. The book was put out here by the "Kukusai Bunka Shuppansha" Publishing House.

Attentive acquaintance with the book produces a deep impression, said at the ceremony deputy speaker of the Lower Chamber of parliament Seichi Katsumata. The book reaffirms once again that the Soviet Union is firmly and consistently carrying out the policy of peaceful coexistence, the foundations of which were laid yet by Lenin in the first years of Soviet power. The book clearly shows the Soviet Union's course of consolidation of peace, prevention of a nuclear catastrophe.

Konstantin Chernenko's address to the Japanese reader, which is contained in the book, is of special interest to us, the Japanese, said S. Katsumata. The book raises such questions, important for mutual relations between the two countries, as conclusion of a treaty on goodneighbourliness and cooperation, expansion of mutually beneficial economic links, development of cultural exchange. The Soviet leader's call for improvement of relations between our countries in the interests of peace and security, consolidation of mutual confidence, found broad response in Japan. This meets the vital interests of our countries, the cause of world peace, he stressed.

We note with profound satisfaction the sober, realistic approach of the Soviet leader to very complicated problems of the present, the profound analysis of the situation in the world, which was made in the book, said president of the Japanese Association of Cultural Links With Foreign Countries S. Matsumae. This is of an exceedingly great significance since the Soviet Union exerts a great impact on the whole course of world events.

Chairman of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society, deputy of parliament M. Akagi, highly appreciated the Soviet Union's obligation, which was reaffirmed in Konstantin Chernenko's address to the Japanese reader, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the readiness to agree to full liquidation of weapons of mass destruction provided the other side takes a constructive stand and accepts the principle of equality and undiminished security. We call upon the U.S. Administration, said the Japanese parliamentarian, to give up its course of development and deployment of new types of weapons of mass destruction, to take to the path of disarmament in reply to the USSR's peace initiatives.

JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY GROUP'S VISIT REPORTED

LD031519 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS -- A delegation of party functionaries of the Socialist Party of Japan stayed in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation was led by a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan, chief of the International Bureau of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan N. Yagi. The delegation was received at the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, the Institute of the Far East, and the Institute of the United States and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and had conversations on topical problems of the international situation and the situation in the Asian-Pacific region.

Japanese socialists visited Irkutsk and Khabarovsk, went to see the Baykal-Amur Mainline [BAM] construction project. They had a talk at the Tynda CPSU City Committee, met with workers and managers of the construction project, familiarized themselves with working and living conditions of young builders and maintenance workers.

The head of the delegation, N. Yagi, noted that the BAM construction is of great significance not only from the viewpoint of the Soviet Union's tasks of national economic significance, but also for the development of mutually beneficial international economic cooperation, particularly between the USSR and Japan. The Japanese socialists described the Baykal-Amur Main railway line as a "road of friendship aspiring for the 21st century".

JAPANESE LABOR GROUP ENDS VISIT; MET SHALAYEV

PM041445 Moscow TRUD in Russian 31 Aug 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "For the Development of Trade Union Ties. Japanese Confederation of Labor Delegation Concludes USSR Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of the Japanese Confederation of Labor (Domei), headed by the trade union organization's general secretary, Y. Tanaka, visited the Soviet Union 23-30 August at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

During its stay, the delegation held talks with a Soviet delegation headed by AUCCTU Deputy Chairman V.I. Prokhorov.

The representatives of the AUCCTU and Domei exchanged information of the two trade union organizations' activities and discussed topical problems regarding the world trade union movement and the international situation.

Expressing concern in connection with the increasing world tension and growing threat of thermonuclear war, the participants at the talks declared their resolve to consistently struggle for a halt to the arms race, the banning of nuclear weapons, and the development of goodneighborly relations between the USSR and Japan.

During a tour of the country, the Domei delegation visited industrial and agricultural enterprises, children's and medical institutions, and trade union palaces of culture in Leningrad and Kiev. The delegation members familiarized themselves with the practical work of Soviet trade unions and met leaders of trade union organizations, trade union activists, and workers.

The Domei representatives met AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev at the AUCCTU 30 August.

During the talk, which was also attended by AUCCTU Deputy Chairman V.I. Prokhorov, AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin; and F.M. Korovin, secretary of the Food Industry Workers' Trade Union Central Committee, the members of the Domei delegation said that they were highly impressed during their visit of the Soviet Union by the Soviet working people's and trade unions' fervent interest in preserving and strengthening peace.

"Your country's trade unions," DOMEI KAIGI's general secretary noted, "give constant attention to improving the workers' labor and living conditions. It was very useful for us to see for ourselves the basic directions of the USSR trade unions' activity."

Analyzing the results of the visit and the talks that took place, the Domei representatives and AUCCTU leaders noted that the existence of differences in the two trade union organizations' stances on some issues cannot be an obstacle to developing ties and continuing the constructive dialogue.

AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev emphasized that the main task of trade union activity at the present stage is to pool efforts in the struggle to prevent a new war. In this connection, the cooperation of the AUCCTU and Domei is highly significant from the viewpoint of establishing genuine goodneighborly relations between the two countries.

The representatives of the two trade union organizations were unanimous that ties between the AUCCTU and Domei must be built on the basis of the principles of respect for views and noninterference in one another's internal affairs.

Domei's representatives invited the AUCCTU leadership to visit Japan in 1985. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

The Domei delegation departed for home the same day.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev, AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin, and senior Soviet trade union officials.

SHALAYEV RECEIVES JAPAN LABOR INSTITUTE HEAD

LD021229 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS -- A meeting has been held at the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) of the USSR between AUCCTU Chairman Stepan Shalayev and Akira Iwai, director of the Japanese Institute of the International Working-Class Movement. Akira Iwai, a holder of the International Lenin Prize "for strengthening peace among nations", is staying in the USSR at the head of a delegation of Japanese trade union activists.

During their conversation, Stepan Shalayev and Akira Iwai discussed ways of stepping up trade unions and other worker organizations' efforts to safeguard peace and terminate the arms race.

Akira Iwai spoke about his impressions from his tour of the Soviet Union. The delegation had visited factories and farms in Leningard and Minsk, and attended mass anti-war rallies. Akira Iwai stressed that his institute's prime mission was to familiarize Japanese working people with the Soviet working people's way of life.

Stepan Shalayev pointed out the important role played by the Japanese Institute of the International Working-Class Movement in organizing mass anti-war actions involving rank-and-file members of Japanese trade unions, and stressed that the AUCCTU would continue making every effort to promote cooperation with the institute.

The conversation passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

ENVOYS TO U.S. TO PRESS KURILE ISLANDS' CLAIM

PM041231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[B. Barakhta report under the rubric "Following Up a Dispatch:" "Political Geographers" -- first paragraph is AP dispatch]

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Sep -- A so-called "cartographic mission" has set off from the Japanese capital for the United States, where it will visit the United Nations, U.S. Government establishments, and cartographic companies.

This delegation primarily comprises officials from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) -- people better acquainted with political dirty tricks than with geography.

What questions to the "cartographers" intend to resolve overseas? Perhaps to specify the numbers and disposition of the dozens of U.S. military bases on Japanese soil? Or to enter on maritime trade-route maps the routes of ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet in Japan's territorial waters? Far from it.

The aim of the "cartographic mission," as its head (Keydziro) Murato (he is also chairman of the LDP election campaign's national headquarters) points out, is henceforth to depict on all maps the southern part of the Kurile Islands -- the so-called "northern territories" -- as allegedly belonging to Japan and to indicate their Japanese names.

Despite assurances of a desire for dialogue and mutual understanding with the USSR, Tokyo's ruling circles are stubbornly making territorial claims against the Soviet Union and stepping up the ideological indoctrination of the population in an anti-Soviet spirit. The members of the so-called "cartographic mission" openly state that they hope to activate a provocative "campaign for the return of the northern territories," through their overseas trip which, in their words, has long been deadlocked. The back-stage side of this move is obvious. It is to give a new boost to whipping up revanchist sentiments in Japan aimed at revising the results of World War II and to attempt to justify the course of resurrecting militarism and strengthening military cooperation with Washington.

BIRYUKOV CRICITIZES GROWING JAPANESE-ROK TIES

LD031743 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Everything is ready in Tokyo for a "historic event" which is how the visit to Japan of Seoul's dictator Chon Tu-hwan, which begins in two days' time, is described at an official level in Tokyo. The unprecedented security measures have been taken, the propaganda campaign to create an appropriate climate has been carried out. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone described that visit as an "epoch-making one in the two millenia history of relations between Japan and South Korea", while Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said that Japan and South Korea must "enter relations of mature partnership" as a result of the visit.

What is "epoch-making" about the visit? What kind of "mature partnership" is meant in Tokyo?

They in Tokyo assert that they wish to draw the line under the "unhappy past", which is how the period of Japan's brutal 35-year colonial rule over Korea is being described. But they in Japan refuse categorically to put an end to one of the odious leftovers of that past, the humilitating treatment of Koreans. In the past, Koreans were forcibly taken into Japan to be used at most strenuous jobs.

Hundreds of thousands of Koreans -- about 80 per cent of all foreigners residing in Japan, are to this day outcasts in Japanese society, are deprived of fundamental civil rights. According to one of the leaders of the South Korean opposition, Kim Te-choon [TASS spelling], Japan's colonial domination of South Korea continues and Japanese monopolies still plunder Korea's resources under the pretext of economic cooperation. And the historical picture of Japan's relations with Korea presented in Japanese school textbooks is very far from "drawing the line" under "the unhappy past". The significance of the coming visit much rather lies in the fact that receiving the dictator and a U.S. puppet, they in Tokyo wish openly to manifest solidarity with Washington which has long been establishing cordial relations with the most brutal regimes that are obedient to it.

The public of South Korea and Japan does not conceal its concerns about the "mature partnership" they in Tokyo mention. Large manifestations of protest, declarations of prominent politicians and mass public organizations, which hold that this event might have extremely negative consequences for the situation in the Far East, take place every day.

Japan and South Korea are two apexes of the military "triangle" which is formed by the United States in the area. Washington has bilateral treaties on military cooperation with Japan and South Korea. It uses these treaties to speed up aggressive preparations in the region. But now its wishes are even greater: It wants bilateral cooperation to develop into a tripartite one to be used later as a foundation for creating in the region a superbloc of NATO type. During last year's visit of Nakasone to Seoul, it was talked about the importance of bilateral cooperation of Tokyo and Seoul in "security matters". They in Tokyo now plan to continue the discussion of these questions, specifically to discuss interaction of the two countries in the implementation of the Pentagon's plans of "defence of sea lanes," blockade of international straits, etc.

Diverse military contacts, the exchange of intelligence information, military planning, joint military exercises in the "triangle" are linked ever close with the United States aggressive preparations in the region, with the possibility of the United States using first-strike nuclear weapons also in the Far East. It is easy to see how dangerous for peace in the region is the "mature partnership" which will be discussed by Seoul and Tokyo that are solidarizing with Washington's course at getting "the positions of strength" at disrupting the strategic balance also in that area of the world.

LEBEDEV: U.S.-ROK MILITARY TIES THREATEN PEACE

PM310931 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Aug 84 First Edition p 3

[I. Lebedev "Commentary": "In a Militarist Team"]

[Text] The latest large-scale maneuevers of South Korean and U.S. Armed Forces have just ended in the southern Korean peninsula. According to the Japanese newspaper ASAHI, assault units of the Seoul Army and subunits of the united U.S.-South Korean forces were involved in the new militarist games.

The military cooperation between the United States and Chon Tu-hwan's pro-American regime is being enhanced with every passing year. Washington regards South Korea's territory as its base and bridgehead for pursuing a dangerous and inflamatory policy in the region. On the pretext of the notorious "threat from the north," Washington and Seoul are striving to mask their own expansionist and aggressive policy.

Several examples of military blackmail and threats can be cited. The 2-month-long joint military maneuever "Team Spirit-84" -- the largest in recent times -- held at the beginning of this year and in which over 200,000 men and officers took part, rehearsed offensive operations with the participation of all categories of the U.S. and Seoul regimes' troops. In conditions most closely approximating combat conditions, a major force fulfilling the tasks of "rapid deployment forces" landed on South Korea's shores. And it is no accident that the Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZI, citing the conclusions of military specialists, wrote that the "Team Spirit-84" maneuevers were an important stage in the practical rehearsal of Washington and Seoul strategy, which envisages the destruction of targets on DPRK territory by the U.S. and Seoul regime air and naval forces.

At the present time the Pentagon has roughly 120 military bases and facilities in Japan. South Korea is enmeshed with 40 military bases. And the total numerical strength of U.S. forces in the Far East has reached 150,000 men. The U.S. Pacific Command has aircraft carriers, dozens of warships, and also major air formations at its disposal. According to various estimates, between 700 and 1,000 nuclear warheads are sited in the southern Korean peninsula. Recently the whereabouts of the largest U.S. "nuclear magazine" in East Asia became known. As pointed out in the pamphlet of the Korean Peace Committee in Japan, entitled "The Threat of Nuclear War in the Korean Peninsula," this arsenal of nuclear death is situated in the South Korean City of Kwangju, whose inhabitants -- let us recall -- rose against the puppet regime of the U.S. placeman General Chon Tu-hwan just over 3 years ago.

The southern Korean peninsula remains one of the last bastions of U.S. imperialism in the Far East. Washington has utilized the important strategic position of its ally to constantly fan the "cold war" and tension for almost 40 years. But the interest of the Seoul regime's bosses across the ocean is not confined to merely military aspects: South Korea also serves as a bridgehead for U.S. neocolonial economic expansion against the developing Asian states.

The Pentagon strategists' buildup of military preparations in the region, Seoul's increasingly close attachment to its militarist team, and regular joint maneuvers accompanied by militarist hysteria pose a serious threat to peace and security in that region of the world.

BAKHTAR TERMS AFGHAN-PAKISTANI TALKS 'USEFUL'

LD041108 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Kabul September 4 TASS -- Delegations from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and Pakistan have held talks in Geneva on fundamental issues of a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, which are assessed as useful, BAKHTAR news agency reports. The Afghan delegation took part in the talks, "displaying a constructive, positive approach and sensible flexibility." The parties to the talks agreed to continue them in the near future.

DRA'S MANGAL LAUDS USSR AID, SCORES U.S. POLICY

PM041125 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 2 Sep 84 p 7

[Interview with DRA State Planning Committee Chairman Sarwar Mangal by Igor Danilin: "Afghanistan: Steps Into the 20th Century"; date, place not specified]

[Text] "In Moscow we discussed the results of fulfilling the tasks mapped out by the third session of the Standing Afghan-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission on Economic Cooperation and carried out preparatory work for the fourth session soon to be held in Kabul. On the part of the leadership of the USSR State Planning Committee, the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and other departments, we, as usual, met complete understanding and a sincere desire to give the Afghan people every possible assistance in building a new life."

Sarwar Mangal, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said this in reply to my request to talk about the purpose of his visit to the Soviet Union.

Q.: What questions will be discussed at the forthcoming session of the commission?

A.: The April Revolution is confidently advancing. The five-year plan of the Republic's economic development will be in force in 1985. It was compiled taking into account economic and cultural cooperation with the Soviet Union. We are faced with two important tasks: to develop industry and agriculture and to raise the Afghan people's material and cultural well-being.

Q.: At the moment, our countries observed the 65th anniversary of Afghanistan's independence. We remembered two facts: in the struggle against the British colonialists Afghanistan was helped by Soviet Russia, and it was also the first country to establish diplomatic relations with Afghanistan after victory.

A.: The Afghans have never forgotten this and will always remember this with gratitude. But it is not only because of this that we are grateful to the Soviet people. As the saying has it, a friend in need is a friend indeed. The chronicle of Afghan-Soviet relations, started 65 years ago, is full of evidence of the correctness of this saying. Who after World War II helped Afghanistan build modern industrial enterprises and train national cadres? The Soviet Union did. Ever since a treaty on economic and technical cooperation was signed between our two countries in 1954, 80 large-scale projects have been realized in our country with Soviet assistance. They include a higher educational establishment and two technical schools, a home-building plant, a gas pipeline, communications and many other things. And, after the April Revolution, which opened up new vistas for our cooperation, the Soviet Union helped us set up 30 important national economic facilities; 7,500 Afghan young people now study in the Soviet Union.

During the six years since the April Revolution, international reaction, first and foremost the USA, has waged an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. We have successfully repulsed these attacks thanks to the fact that we have next to us our tried and tested friend - the Soviet Union. In friendship with it we draw confidence in the morrow, being convinced that we would put into effect everything for the sake of which the April Revolution was carried out.

Q.: Not long ago the US Senate earmarked 50 million dollars for secret aid to the Afghan basmaches. As reported by THE WASHINGTON POST, these millions will be spent to replenish the losses the Afghan counter-revolutionaries incurred as a result of the rout by the Afghan Army of a large basmachi band in the Panjsher Valley.

A.: Washington does not hide the fact that the Reagan administration has already spent 300 million "official" dollars on the undeclared war against the DRA, although it advertises this as aid to the "people's heroes", "fighters for religion", etc. We also know that the CIA secretly spends 100 million dollars a year on terrorism and programs perpetrated on Afghan soil by their paid mercenaries - the basmaches.

We could not be hampered when we fought against foreign colonial oppression, nor can we be stopped now that we have extricated ourselves from feudal gloom and are making the first steps into the 20th century.

I can say with complete confidence that the gains of the April Revolution have become a vital cause for the whole Afghan nation and they are not going to tolerate the situation when traitors and their foreign masters prevent them from building a new life.

AFGHAN SECURITY FORCES KILL NEARLY 600 REBELS

LD041336 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Kabul September 4 TASS — In the course of operations in Vardak Province, the security forces of the People's Republic of Afghanistan killed nearly 600 counter-revolutionaries, the BAKHTAR agency said. Large quantities of Western and Chinese made weapons, explosives, 120 explosive devices have been captured. Fifty strongpoints of the counter-revolutionary gangs have been destroyed.

BAKHTAR CITED ON U.S.-SUPPLIED CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD041747 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Kabul September 4 TASS -- The United States and its satellites seek to undermine the historical gains of the April Revolution, to stop and turn back the process of socio-economic development of democratic Afghanistan. To further that aim Washington does not stop at using the dirtiest methods, including supplies for counter-revolutionary scum of barbarous chemical weapons which are used by bandits against Afghan civilians. In a commentary which was printed by the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY today, it is said that grenades, stuffed with toxic agents, were confiscated from one of the gangs in the Harat Province in 1981. In 1982, dushmans poisoned water in a girls' school in Kabul by toxic chemical agents which were brought from abroad. About 100 girls were affected by the chemical agents, and 14 of them died.

Early in 1983, American-made chemical mines and bottles with teargas were captured from bandits in the Ghazni Province. At a press conference which was held in Kabul on March 2, 1983, dushman Mir Hamza, who was taken prisoner, told foreign journalists in detail that chemical weapons had come to their gang from the United States, and described how chemical weapons looked and what instructions for its use were received from an American specialist.

In summer this year, BAKHTAR points out, security organs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan detained in the Parvan Province a bandit who was on its [as received] way to Kabul with a subversive assignment. Such a quantity of potassium cynaide was discovered on him that it could poison the population of a big city.

The news agency stresses the need of bringing these facts back to the memory of the Afghan and other peoples, since now there is the threat of massive use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan by bandits. Former counter-revolutionaries, who came over to the side of the government recently, stated that there is a big quantity of chemical shells, mines, and grenades amid the ammunition that dushmans received this year from the United States and some other countries through Pakistan. They also reported that there are plans for their extensive use in holding subversive actions both against representatives of organs of people's power and governmental troops, and also against civilians.

It is known, BAKHTAR notes, that these plans were drawn up by American special services to fabricate "irrefutable proofs" of the use of chemical weapons against civilians by the Afghan Army and the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The aim of such propaganda subversive acts is to undermine the prestige of people's power in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and our Soviet friends in the eyes of our people and broad circles of the world public. The news agency stresses that ringleaders of counter-revolutionary organizations who entrenched themselves in Pakistan, undertook with readiness to realize these dirty designs of their overseas masters, and have already given relevant instructions to bandit groupings operating in Afghanistan.

In conclusion, the BAKHTAR news agency calls upon the Afghan people, all the forces of peace and progress to give a rebuff to plans of American imperialism and its accomplices, to thwart counter-revolutionary designs.

BAKHTAR OBSERVER VIEWS U.S. 'UNDECLARED WAR'

LD030903 Moscow TASS in English 0822 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Kabul September 3 TASS -- A political observer of BAKHTAR agency writes on an undeclared war:

The Western press reports that certain U.S. congressmen have lately been blaming the American CIA for a "too restricted character" of its subversive operations against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Giving their backing to the ringleaders of the Afghan counter-revolutionary emigrants who have entrenched themselves in Washington, they demand that the CIA should act more aggressively, or in other words, that more Afghan people be killed and more schools, hospitals, and mosques be blasted.

The U.S. CIA has been waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan for more than six years now. Schools and hospitals, mosques and the Afghans' homes are being blown up, and teachers and mullahs, children and adults are being killed by American mines. Washington spends millions of dollars on maintaining and equipping counter-revolutionary gands of "fighters for faith" who have found refuge in Pakistan. Hundreds of American advisers collaborating with the CIA train Afghan bandits to perform terrorist operations. However, neither the CIA nor the Afghan counter-revolutionaries succeed in attaining their goal. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan does withstand the undeclared war and rebuffs the attacks of the bandits. This causes an angry reaction in Washington.

The discontent expressed in the U.S. Congress stands in line with the election platform of the Republican Party which has recently been approved in Dallas. It provides, among other things, for the U.S. increased interference in the internal affairs of the developing states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Special emphasis is laid on such countries as Afghanistan and Nicaragua, where the CIA goes out of its way to destabilise the popular regime.

The bloodthirsty calls coming from Washington reveal the real attitude of the U.S. Administration to the Afghan-Pakistani talks held in Geneva through the mediation of the representative of the U.N. secretary-general and aimed at normalising the situation around Afghanistan. The reactionaries in the U.S. Congress believe that by blaming the CIA for inefficiency, they will induce the American special services and their Afghan clients to commit still more horrendous crimes against the Afghan people.

SOVIET PILOT'S FEAT IN AFGHANISTAN REPORTED

PM041206 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 18 August 1984 in its Second Edition carries on page 5 a 1,800-word report by own correspondent Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin under the "Military Character" rubric and the headline "Six Difficult Seconds." The article concerns Lieutenant Colonel V. Zgonnik, a Soviet pilot serving in Afghanistan. On an aerial reconnaissance mission with an Afghan pilot, his plane was attacked by dushmans with a large-caliber machinegun and went into a critical spin. In the space of 6 seconds Zgonnik, displaying "masterly flying skills," managed to regain control and land the plane safely. Although both occupants were unharmed, Skrizhalin tells us that the Afghan subsequently died "a brave death" while "carrying out a combat assignment." "His unknown grave is somewhere in the mountains," Skrizhalin concludes.

SOVIET-INDIAN POLITICAL TALKS IN DELHI REPORTED

LD041422 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Soviet-Indian political consultations have taken place in Delhi. The participants on the Soviet side were Fokin, secretary general at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Yakunin, USSR charge d'affaires in India; and on the Indian side Teja, Indian deputy minister of external affairs, and other senior Foreign Ministry officials. During the meetings and conversations there was discussion on the more important international problems connected with the agenda of the forthcoming 39th United Nations General Assembly session and certain questions of bilateral relations.

INDIA CONCERNED OVER U.S.-PRC MILITARY TIES

LD041816 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Boris Ivanov commentary]

[Text] The public in the countries adjacent to China is following with concern the development of Sino-American military cooperation. It was recently disclosed that China expects to buy from the Americans' Sikorski Aircraft Company new helicopters worth a total of $140 million. The Chinese Government says 24 of the model S70C helicopters are being bought for civilian purposes, but without doubt they will also be used in the Chinese Army. Beijing intends to use the helicopters, which are a variant of Black Hawk gunship helicopters, in the high altitude areas of Tibet.

American specialists have already demonstrated the flying and technical capabilities of these machines at a military base in that area.

It is generally known that in the area of Tibet on the Sino-Indian border, work has been taking place on a large scale for a long time to build military installations. Strategic roads are being laid, and military bases and missile launching pads are under construction. The American helicopters, especially designed for work at high altitudes in rarified air, will considerably increase the capabilities of the Chinese Army in that area, specialists believe.

These and many other facts showing the expansion of the military cooperation between Washington and Beijing are certainly regarded with concern in India. The point is, India still has a number of unresolved border problems with China. For example, following the aggression by China in 1962, China continues to occupy about 37,000 square kilometers of Indian territory. According to a speech in the Indian Parliament by an executive member of the Indian National Congress, (P.R.D. Munchi), the Chinese are not going to return the lands they seized from India.,

Were the Beijing leaders to really strive for goodneighborly relations with India, they would promise at least to give back these occupied lands at some time in the future. But Beijing has no intention of doing so. The Indian press has drawn attention to the first four volumes of a new geographic atlas released in China some time ago. According to the INDIAN EXPRESS, India is concerned about the large border areas shown on the atlas as belonging to ancient China. The areas include the whole of Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, eastern Nepal, the whole of Sikkim, Bhutan, and Aramachal Pradesh. Small wonder the publication of this atlas coincided, as it were, with the resumption of talks on border issues between India and China.

It is common knowledge that China has repeatedly used this so-called cartographic aggression to justify its territorial claim to neighboring countries. Apart from that, in a number of periodicals in China, statements were made again recently about claims for a number of areas in northeastern India. It has happened on many occasions that Beijing moved over from the cartographic aggression to direct real aggression. One case was the conflict on the Indo-Chinese border in 1962.

Who can give guarantees today? The American arms in the hands of China won't become a weighty argument, so to say, in its claims to the territory of sovereign states bordering on it. [sentence as heard]

CIA, WESTERN SERVICES ENCOURAGE INDIAN SEPARATISTS

LD031649 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] New Delhi, September 3 TASS -- The Western special services are showing a pointed interest in yet another part of India -- Chaibasa, located at the junction [as received] of Bihar and Andhra-Pradesh states. According to press reports, using as a cover the missionary organisations operating there, CIA agents have made contact with venal leaders of some nationalistic groupings and are encouraging their separatist ambitions. These ties between the "holy fathers" from the American espionage establishment and local political adventurers have produced the idea of setting up the "independent state of Kolhanistan" in the area. The future "head of state" has already been selected -- a certain Narayan Jonke. Recently, the NATIONAL HERALD writes, the patrons from across the ocean arranged a foreign tour for him. This adventurer visited London and Geneva and even presented a "memorandum" to representatives of the British Government.

On Jonke's return, the Kolhan Raksha Sangh terrorist grouping headed by him has sharply stepped up its activities and is trying to blackmail the population. Some 70 people have already become victims of the "squadron of death" formed by that grouping.

LAOS PROTESTS TO UN OVER THAI 'PROVOCATIONS'

PM041306 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Sep 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Bangkok's Aggressive Actions"]

[Text] New York, 31 Aug -- Laos has drawn the international community's attention to the dangerous consequences of the totally unprovoked provocation Thailand committed against Laos this year in early June. Kithong Vongsay, Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] representative at the United Nations, called on UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar and informed him of the tense situation that has developed as a result of the Thai troops' continuing occupation of three districts in Sayabouri Province. He described the actions by Thailand's reactionary circles as a crude violation of the LPDR's sovereignty, and as posing a grave threat to peace and security in Southeast Asia. The UN secretary general expressed serious concern in connection with the continuing dangerous situation.

The Lao representative emphasized at a news conference at UN Headquarters that Bangkok's actions are a direct consequence of the conspiracy by the forces of imperialism and hegemonism that are exacerbating the regional situation.

More on Protest, Thai Actions

LD031652 Moscow TASS in English 1558 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Vientiane, September 3 TASS -- The Thai military are not stopping provocations against the Laotian People's Democratic Republic. As reported by the KPL Laotian news agency, on August 25 and 26 fire was opened by heavy artillery on sections of Laotian territory adjoining the populated localities unlawfully occupied by Thai troops. The population suffered much material damage. On August 29, fire was opened at civilians working on the Laotian Island of Sanghi to the south of Vientiane.

Vientiane, September 3 TASS — The Government of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic has sent a memorandum and a declaration to the United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar concerning the unlawful occupation of three Laotian populated localities by Thai troops. As reported by KPL agency, these documents firmly condemn the provocative actions of the Thai side. They note that these actions rudely flout norms of international law and are a serious encroachment on the LPDR's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Laotian representative in the United Nations informed the United Nations secretary general of the proposals made by Laos at the talks with Thailand on the peaceful settlement of the border conflict. The United Nations secretary general, the KPL report says, showed understanding of the Laotian position directed at settling the conflict by way of talks.

LPRP PLENUM DECRIES 'SHORTSIGHTED' THAI POLICIES

PM311205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Plenum Held"]

[Text] Vientiane, 29 Aug -- A regular plenum of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee was held here. The information report notes that the participants at the plenum examined questions of Laos' economic development, mapped out measures to improve the management of the national economy, and discussed the progress in fulfilling the 1st 5-Year Plan and some aspects of the preparatory work for the 2d 5-Year Plan for 1986-1990.

The plenum gave special attention to discussing the international situation and especially the current situation in Southeast Asia.

Kayson Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, delivered a report at the plenum.

It was noted at the plenum that a guarantee for the successful fulfillment of the responsible tasks set by the Third LPRP Congress is provided by the Lao people's selfless labor and the constant strengthening of the unbreakable fraternal friendship, solidarity, and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The present exacerbation of the Southeast Asian situation, the plenum participants emphasized, has been caused by the hostile course pursued by the forces of imperialism and hegemonism, which are trying to subvert the revolutionary gains of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, and provoke a dangerous confrontation between the Indochina countries and the ASEAN states. The plenum condemned Thailand's ruling circles' shortsighted policy which is heightening tension along the border with the Lao People's Democratic Republic and called for the illegal occupation of a number of Lao population centers.

It was noted during the discussion of economic development questions that the Republic has achieved significant successes during the years of people's power. At the same time, however, the national economy still has a number of unresolved questions and bottlenecks. It is necessary to improve the forms and methods of economic management, enhance the workers' responsibility for the work in hand, and strengthen discipline.

The LPRP Central Committee plenum addressed an appeal to the Communists and all Lao people to strengthen their cohesion and enhance their vigilance in the face of hostile schemes by imperialism and hegemonism, and apply all their energy to the successful fulfillment of the 1st 5-Year Plan.

HONECKER VISIT DATE NO LONGER 'REALISTIC'

LD041555 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1526 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 4 Sep (TASS) -- ADN agency reports from Bonn:

Ambassador E. Moldt, head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG, told journalists following a meeting on Tuesday [4 September] with P. Jenninger, minister of state in the Office of the FRG Federal Chancellor, that one can proceed from the premise that the date planned by the FRG Federal Government for a visit by the chairman of the GDR State Council no longer appears realistic. Ambassador E. Moldt indicated that a communique and other issues were discussed in the office of the FRG federal chancellor. According to what he said, much has still not bee decided. An impression is forming that the whole style of the public dispute in the FRG in connection with the previously planned visit is extremely unseemly and harmful. This style is completely unacceptable for relations between two sovereign states.

HONECKER REMARKS TO JAPANESE OFFICALS NOTED

LD042043 Moscow TASS in English 1843 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin September 4 TASS -- The prevention of nuclear catastrophe and return to the policy of detente are priority tasks of the GDR foreign policy. General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the State Council of the GDR Erich Honecker said this today during the meeting with a delegation of Japanese parliamentarians.

The German socialist state is doing everything possible in this direction, Erich Honecker said. The GDR is striving jointly with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to promote the implementation of such initiatives as the conclusion of a treaty on mutual renunciation of the use of military force and the maintenance of peace relations among states, as well as the implementation of substantial steps in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides. There is no reasonable alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and to political dialogue, the GDR leader said.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS ROMANIAN CULTURE DAYS OPENING

LD042028 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] Days of Culture of the Socialist Republic of Romania opened in the Bolshoy theater of the USSR today. The guests were welcomed by Comrade Shabanov, USSR deputy minister of culture and chairman of the organizing committee of the days.

Comrade Stefansescu, first vice chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education of Romania, made a speech in reply and expressed great satisfaction with the holding of the Days of Romanian Culture.

Then a concert of skilled artistes of the friendly country took place. Present at the solemn opening were Comade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; Comrade Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Shauro, head of the culture department of the CPSU Central Committee; and other comrades.

POLISH TRADE UNIONS SUPPORT SOVIET INITIATIVES

LD020036 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Gdansk September 1 TASS -- The deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the gross violation by the present U.S. Administration of principles and norms of peaceful co-existence have placed the world at the brink of nuclear catastrophe, says an address to peoples, workers and trade unions of the world, adopted today at a Gdansk session of the collegium of chairmen of All-Poland Trade Union organisations on the occasion of International Day of Trade Union Action for Peace and in connection with the 45th anniversary of Nazi Germany's assault on Poland and the beginning of World War Two. The Polish trade union movement, working people of the world resolutely support the peace initiatives and proposals in the field of disarmament, advanced by the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist countries, the document stresses.

The defeat of Nazi Germany by the anti-Hitler coalition, to which a decisive contribution was made by the Soviet Army and the People's Polish Army fighting together with it, paved the way for the peoples in Europe and the world at large to peaceful development and co-existence. However, the gross violation by the present American Administration of principles and norms of peaceful co-existence, the deployment in Western Europe of new American nuclear missiles and plans of space militarisation have placed the world at the brink of nuclear disaster.

The Polish workers resolutely denounce the U.S. position-of-strength foreign policy aimed at global confrontation and the brazen attempts by the White House and its NATO allies to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states and peoples, including Poland.

The revival of revanchism in West Germany, doubting the results of the World War Two, threatens peace in Europe and the world at large. The existence on German soil of the first country of workers and peasants, the unviolable link of the community of socialist countries -- the German Democratic Republic -- is a factor of peace and security in Europe.

The Polish trade union movement, Polish workers, highly assess the peace constructive proposals by the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist countries in the field of disarmament, note that they determine the directions of international cooperation which meet the vital interests of the labouring masses and peoples on the world.

KOHL'S ATTENDANCE AT REVANCHIST GATHERING SCORED

LD041033 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Prague September 4 TASS -- The Czechoslovak public is indignant at the frenzied revanchist campaign in the FRG, the ever more vociferous demands voiced in the FRG for a revision of the post-war territorial-political set-up in Europe. Fully disregarding the spirit and letter of the agreements, which the FRG concluded with the socialist countries, the revanchists again demand that the notorious "German issue" be placed on the order of the day. This is, as a matter of fact, a claim to the territory of sovereign GDR, the newspaper RUDE PRAVO points out.

A source of special concern, the newspaper notes, is the fact that the FRG leaders take part in the assemblages of ultrarightists. This is borne out by the fact that FRG Chancellor Kohl attended a meeting of the "union of expellees" in Braunschweig. Kohl not only expressed support for the absurd demands of the "eternal yesterday's", but himself put forward revanchist slogans demanding a "reunification of Germany" and "overcoming the split in Europe."

In the same speech Kohl claimed that the "Germans" had learnt the lessons of history, that war and violence are no means for conducting policy, and that only peace should stem from the German land. Yet the continuing deployment of new American nuclear weapons in the FRG's territory with the consent of the West German Government testifies that the lessons of history have not been learnt there. On the contrary it is evidence of how the FRG official authorities fail to match word to the deed.

The chancellor's statement about the "absence" of revanchism in West Germany does not tally either with his attendance of the national revanchist assemblage in Braunschweig and his official support for the circles, which have not learnt their lessons of history and are susceptible to revanchist ambitions, RUDE PRAVO stresses.

ZHUKOV COMMENTS ON REVANCHIST ACTIVITIES IN FRG

LD021001 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Commentary by Yuriy Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee]

[Excerpts] Hello, dear friends. Today we are meeting one another on a notable day, Knowledge Day, which by decision of the party and government is henceforth to be held annually on 1 September, when the academic year begins. Indeed, there is something profoundly significant in the fact that this very important day began with a peace lesson. This morning, as 1 year ago, a peace lesson was conducted in all the schools of the Soviet Union by active participants in our movement, war veterans, prominent public figures, and especially by teachers. We are bringing up our young generation in a spirit of devotion to the ideal of peace and in a spirit of readiness to do everything possible and even impossible in order to prevent war, curb the aggressors, and halt the armaments race that has been unleashed by the imperialists.

Well, now I need to go on to things that are far less pleasing.

Lately, we have been receiving many letters in which you voice anxiety about the rise of revanchism in the FRG. As you know, the present FRG administration is the closest ally of the U.S. Reagan administration.

You are disturbed by the fact that efforts are currently being made to call into question the outcome of World War II, and that there is again talk of resurrecting the Reich in its 1937 borders. I say nothing of the fact that neonazi propaganda is being constantly conducted there, poisoning the minds of the rising generation, which is deprived of access to truthful information about the horrors of fascism.

This is how senior schoolchildren in the FRG picture Hitler as a result of their studies: I quote the results of a questionnaire on the theme "What I have heard about Adolf Hitler," offered by the publicist Lev Bezymenskiy in the interesting book "The Riddles of the Third Reich Solved" [Razgadannyye Zagadki Tretyego Reycha]. This questionnaire was circulated in the FRG by honest teachers who dared to do this, at great risk to themselves.

Listen to this. "I have heard that Hitler was a great man, and I like him, said Gunther, 17, a vocational school student.

"If Hitler were in charge now, there would be no crime, said Max, 17, a vocational school student.

"A good thing Hitler did was to eliminate all the Communists," said Jurgen, 16, a vocational school student.

I would like to add to this that according to data obtained at one time by STERN, every fifth FRG citizen thinks that Hitler would solve complex problems better than any of the present FRG politicians. To this day, organizations of former SS men, which exist legally, operate with impunity. Revanchist land organizations [zemlyachestva] loudly demand a review of the results of the war. In June alone, they held about 10 of these rallies to mark, in their own way, the anniversary of the attack on the Soviet Union.

Just have a look at this rally, the biggest of them, held in Munich. This was a meeting of people aspiring to seize the Sudeten region, which belongs to Czechoslovakia.

You remember how at the victory parade our soldiers flung the fascist banners down on the steps of the mausoleum. Now see how these revanchists triumphantly bring out the banners hidden in 1945.

You remember how the captive fascist soldiers looked during the war, muttering "Hitler kaput." And now see how impudently this surviving [nedobityy] Hitlerite, fattened on peacetime grain, shows off his medals from the fuehrer, which he had hidden away for future use.

And what of the rally in Hannover in early August by neonazis from a group calling itself "the skinheads," parading openly under fascist slogans? And West German television correctly noted, that was a day of chaos. The police, who are usually well disposed toward such people, were obliged to intervene, arrest over 100 neonazis, and confiscate a large quantity of arms from them, which these scoundrels had been putting to use [orudovali].

Of course, we do not place an equals sign between the rabble and the working people of the FRG. We know and deeply respect the peace-loving working people of the FRG, who, having forsaken Hitler, selflessly struggle for peace, against the nuclear arms race, and for businesslike cooperation between states of different social sytems. But we cannot ignore real facts which testify that dangerous forces are at work there, ever more energetically, urged on from across the ocean.

Only a few days ago, as you read in PRAVDA, President Reagan addressed citizens of Polish extraction in the United States, and stated that he refused to recognize the decision on the postwar political organization of Europe, adopted by leaders of the United States, the USSR, and Great Britain at Potsdam in 1945. What is this if not direct incitement for the revanchists?

Ruling circles in the FRG are making a mental note, as they say, of these trans-Atlantic suggestions. In an attempt to lull public opinion in Europe, which is disturbed by the revanchists' blatant claims, West German officials constantly repeat: Take no notice of these noisy people; they are an insignificant minority. Insignificant? Let us look at the statistics accessible to all. In the FRG, 68 neonazi organizations are now operating. They have 11 book-publishing houses, 17 periodical-publishing houses, and 17 agencies participante in the preparation and dissemination of neonazi literature. In revanchist gatherings, which are held regularly, 2.5 million people participate. They belong to 20 so-called land organizations and 11 land groups. They have over 300 newspapers, with total print runs of 1.5 million copies. It is strange, to say the least, to call all this insignificant. This is the first point.

Secondly, if the rulers of the FRG consider the revanchists an insignificant minority, and if they despise them, then one must ask why leading figures of the republic take part in their gatherings, in particular the Ministers Zimmermann and Windelen. And they do not simply attend the gatherings; they also deliver speeches. What do they say? This: Friedrich Zimmermann, the FRG minister of the interior, for example, speaking last year in Munich, declared that the problem of the reunification of Germany -- that little word "reunification" is used in place of the more precise definition: the swallowing up of territory not belonging to the FRG -- that "problem," I am citing Zimmermann, includes not only the FRG and GDR, but also the former German territories in the East beyond the Oder-Neisse line, that is, Polish territory.

This year, again speaking in Munich on 9 June at a meeting of the so-called Sudeten German Land Organization, which I have mentioned, which he called "an annual family meeting" -- some family! -- Zimmermann spoke in the same vein. His colleague Windelen, the minister for so-called Inter-German relations [as heard], addressing the rally of a revanchist land organization which openly calls for the seizure of territory belonging to Poland, declared that to achieve this aim "alliance support would be needed," evidently meaning the Atlantic alliance, and "that of the European Community." He stressed that alone, with our own strength, "we Germans are not in a position to overcome the divide."

By "overcoming the divide," these gentlemen understand the restoration of the aggressive Reich within its 1937 borders. Nor is it possible to pass over the frequent statements by representatives of FRG ruling circles that the postwar European borders supposedly are only of a temporary nature, and that the question of these borders is still open.

As you remember, the FRG concluded a treaty with the Soviet Union in 1970 in which it was stated clearly and precisely that, and I quote, peace in Europe can be preserved only in the event that no one encroaches upon modern borders. Furthermore, the treaty stressed that the sides, and once again I am quoting, regard as inviolable, now and in the future, just listen, now and in the future, the borders of all states in Europe as they ran on the day of the signing of the treaty, and including the Oder-Neisse line, which is the Western border of the Polish People's Republic, and the border between the FRG and the GDR. This is stated with utmost clarity.

Following this, treaties with the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia were signed based on these same principles.

The conclusion of these treaties opened up the path toward a decade of detente, during which the people of all Europe breathed freely and deeply. The all-European process of cooperation, founded upon mutual advantage and mutual trust, began to fruitfully develop.

Now, this process has been crudely brought to a halt by the actions of the Reagan administration, which is literally renouncing all treaties and agreements signed by the United States. Now, the bankrupt policy of acting from a position of strength is being resurrected. American first-strike nuclear weapons aimed at the socialist countries have already been brought into the FRG with the agreement of its government. In Bonn, they have started to talk differently.

For example, in the 20 August issue of the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK, there appeared an interview with Richard von Weizsaecker, the new FRG president, which was entitled "We Must Help the East Germans." What is the "help" they had in mind? The interview -- in flagrant contradiction to the treaty on the foundations of relations between the GDR and the FRG which says clearly, and I quote, that the sovereign power of each of the two states is limited to its state territory and that, I quote again, they respect the independence of each of the two states in their internal and foreign affairs -- the interview nonetheless says, just listen: "On we West Germans there lies a special responsibility for the destiny of the Germans in East Germany." The FRG president states with a serious expression: our democracy is the best and most free political system.

From all his logic, it transpires that he sees the FRG's main task as extending its own political system to the GDR. And what if the people of the GDR consider their political system to be the best and most free one? Then what: Do they extend it to the FRG? Does the FRG president not understand that if his logic were adopted by both sides, it would lead right away to a most dangerous conflict in the middle of Europe? Whose purposes would that serve?

Those who are fond of deliberating even more frankly on this matter are such FRG figures as the ministers I have already mentioned: Zimmermann and Windelen. Also Bavarian Premier Strauss, Marx, chairman of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Committee and official of the ruling Christian Democratic Union party, and others. To justify their thesis of extending, in the event of reunification, the imperialist ways established in the FRG to socialist GDR, these gentlemen refer to the FRG Constitution, the decisions of their Constitutional Court, and other unilateral documents of the West German side which are of interest, if at all, only from the point of view of revealing the true aims of Bonn's so-called "German policy." But all this is, as they say, doing calculations without taking the owner into account, the owner being the people whose land the revanchists want.

The working people of the GDR long ago gave a firm, resolute answer to these wild claims by making the irrevocable decision in favor of socialism, which they have been successfully building on their land for the past 35 years under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. And an interpretation such as that now put forward by the same Windelen and Marx about these treaties looks irresponsible, to say the least, when they say that when the FRG signed these treaties, it was speaking only on its own behalf, and that the FRG, so they write, could not put binding obligations on Germany as a subject of international law.

But just a moment, you will say. Where in fact does this "subject" exist, apart from the inflamed imagination of these gentlemen? After all, it was buried under the ruins of Hitler's imperial chancellery. That's a fact everyone knows. That may be the case. But what if they manage to bring about reunification according to the Bonn recipe? Then the enlarged FRG can be renamed "Germany", like the monk in the well-known story who baptized a pig and called it a carp so that he could enjoy a bit of pork at Lent.

Then all the FRG's obligations under the present treaties would disappear, they say, and new treaties would have to be signed on the new, but in fact the old, borders of Hitler's Reich as they existed on 31 December 1937. Such is the essence of the pseudo-legal interpretations by the West German theoreticians of revanchism.

Together with people of the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, whose land the revanchists continue to long for, Soviet people say: Just try it, gentlemen! Bonn is now pretending that it is offended by articles in the Soviet press against such free, to put it mildly, interpretations of international law. Yet it remains a fact that it is not the socialist countries who are laying territorial claims against the FRG or hatching some sort of revanchist plans against it, but precisely the reverse: the FRG against the socialist countries. It is no accident that protests against such a dangerous course are now being voiced more and more strongly, and not only in those countries toward whom these territorial claims are spearheaded: There is no small number of people with common sense in the FRG itself. Many prominent figures in the German Social Democratic Party [SPD], for example, have pointed out the need to stop the irresponsible chatter about the 1937 borders several times. For example, Wischnewski, a member of the FRG SPD executive said frankly: "Whoever starts discussing the existing borders will immediately sharply exacerbate the situation in Europe. Territorial questions are not open to discussion."

Well, the reaction of Soviet people to all these intrigues of revanchism is unambiguous. Here in our committee, as I have already said, we receive hundreds of letters whose writers express their indignation at the revanchist relevations by FRG officials and remind them of what they ought not to forget. Here, for example, is a letter from a Siberian war veteran who traveled a battle path from Moscow to Hitler's Germany, Konishchev from Novosibirsk. "Hitler is now dead," this Siberian writes, "but Bonn is again dreaming of moving the border posts. This is a dangerous game, and those who are absorbed in it should not forget the year 1945.

"We Russian people bear no grudges," Comrade Konishchev says. "We are ready to live in peace with everyone, including the FRG. But let no one be deluded: The borders that exist now in Europe were drenched with our soldiers' blood. No one will change them." Remarkably well put by Comrade Konishchev.

As Comrade Chernenko said in his speech in the Kremlin on 21 June: A deep scar was left in the hearts of Soviet people by June, 1941 when Hitler's Germany perficiously attacked our country. The Soviet people and their leaders, Konstantin Ustinovich stressed, will do everything to prevent such a thing from happening in any way ever again. The guarantee of the success of the increasing struggle by peace-loving forces against those who are hatching aggressive plans, dreaming of destroying the postwar arrangement in Europe, recarving the borders that came about as a result of the war and unleashing dangerous new adventures, is the rallying together of all those taking part in the antiwar movement, their high vigilance and active struggle against the intrigues by those fond of dangerous adventures.

These are the aims of efforts by Soviet peace supporters together with their partners abroad, including participants in the FRG antiwar movement. At this point, dear friends, we shall finish our talk today. All the best to you!

GRIGORYEV PRAVDA ARTICLE CITED ON REVANCHISM

LD011113 Moscow TASS in English 0649 GMT 1 Sep 84

["Revanchism Is Being Shielded in the FRG" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 1 TASS -- the public of European countries again develop anxious thoughts in the recent period when looking at Bonn's policy, Yevgeniy Grigoryev writes in today's PRAVDA. It is quite evident, he observes, that "the FRG and its present leadership also bear a great responsibility for the dangerous tension which has developed in the world through the fault of the militarist circles, of U.S. ones, in the first place. Signs which are dangerous to the interests of socialist countries and to the cause of peace as a whole are growing in the policy of imperialism. In this Bonn and Washington obviously act concertedly, in agreement. The USA deploys its new first-strike missiles in Western Europe while the leaders of the FRG actively help to turn their country into a springboard for a possible unleashing of fatal ventures, even getting ahead of their patron from across the ocean".

The White House, the author goes on, "proclaims a 'crusade' against socialism, and with crude frankness tries to question the post-war realities in Europe while Bonn declares the German question 'open' and again speaks officially of the 'borders of 1937' and of some special 'Intra-German' relations". As a result, as is justly pointed out in a statement issued by the presidium of the board of the German Communist Party, "the ultrarightist forces have become active in the FRG with a view to revising the historical results of the Second World War and of the post-war development".

"Chancellor Kohl, seeking to relieve the present leadership of the FRG of responsibility for the serious growth of the war danger in Europe brought on by the 'missile decision' of his government," Yevgeniy Grigoryev goes on, "tries to 'treat' the public to a reassuring mixture by stating contrary to obvious facts that 'despite the deployment of missiles' almost fine relations exist between East and West. The head of government calls for not taking into account the anxious voices of the international public and the press in view of the growth of West German militarism and revanchism. Camouflaging the real state of things, he simply declares that 'there is no revanchism in the FRG'".

Alfred Dregger, chairman of the CDU-CSU group in the Bundestag, declares, for his part, that the "campaign against revanchism" allegedly pursues the aim of "worsening still more" a certain "attitude of the Germans as compared to the one which they had at the end of the Second World War". "He accompanies this nationalist abracadabra with a threat to deprive the USSR of 'approval and support on the part of the Germans' if it continues to act 'contrary to their interests'. All this is maliciously designed to instill the idea among the West German public that the USSR now as well allegedly regards them as enemies and to divert attention from the problem of revanchism", the author points out.

"Of course", Yevgeniy Grigoryev writes, "there is nothing more absurd than such twists. It is well known that the Soviet Union builds its relations with the FRG on the basis of the Moscow treaty and other agreements existing between our states. Soviet people appreciate the level of Soviet-West German contacts and mutually beneficial cooperation achieved in this way, being of the opinion that their development reflects a mutual and natural requirement of the peoples of the FRG and the USSR to live in the conditions of peace and detente. Soviet people respectfully regard the West German working people and all people of goodwill in that country and the peaceful majority of its public. And if we now impartially speak of the sharp militarist tilt in Bonn's policy and of the revived revanchism, we mean, of course, not the population of West Germany 'in general' but those circles whose aspirations and activities may make the 'conduct of the FRG' unpredictable and may have negative consequences both for Soviet-West German relations and for peace in Europe as well".

"Bonn's attempts at shielding those in the FRG who are busy reviving the old line are too thin," the article stresses. "They cannot gloss over the involvement of the ruling circles on the Rhine in the creation of the nutrient medium in which revanchist bacilli ripen". "Attempts at revenge mean a war, and they in Bonn cannot fail to know this," the author writes.

"Not a return to the past which was crossed out by history once and for all, but a look into the future in which there can be no room for revanchism whatever its mask -- such is the approach which is expected by the peoples of Europe from the figures who are responsible for the policy of the FRG," Yevgeniy Grigoryev writes in conclusion.

PRAVDA: U.S. ENCOURAGES FRG REVANCHISM

LD260955 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0006 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow, 26 Aug (TASS) -- PRAVDA writes today that in recent months the stirring of the murky waters of FRG revanchism has taken place with the manifest encouragement of Washington. Stepped-up revanchism, the provocative statements by U.S. leaders, and the fuss over the Pentagon's new plans are all basically aimed at creating the atmosphere needed by the United States and NATO for the further deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in the FRG and other countries of Western Europe.

The paper points out that representatives of the Bonn government try in vain to play down the seriousness of the propagandizing of revanchist sentiments which is taking place in West Germany. This is all the more so in that nostalgia for the past creeps into the pronouncements of some officials in the coalition ruling in the Rhine.

As W. Loranc, director of the ideological department of the PZPR Central Committee, noted in an interview with the newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Bonn they are clearly hoping that Poland "will carry out instructions as to where Poland's western and northern borders should run." But such delirious hopes will not come to pass, the paper stresses. "European borders are recognized and enshrined in international treaties and agreements. They are inviolable, being guaranteed by the entire might of the socialist community, and the desire of all the peoples of Europe for peace and peaceful cooperation".

PRAVDA CITES PEACE CHAMPIONS' RALLY, ARRESTS

LD030836 Moscow TASS in English 0605 GMT 3 Sep 84

["Newspaper PRAVDA: In the Traditions of Revanchism and Militarism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA, under the headline "In the Traditions of Revanchism and Militarism. Who Are Patronised and Who Are Put on Trial in the FRG", carries a report by a TASS Bonn correspondent on a gathering of revanchists in the West German city of Brunswick which was also attended by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, as well as a dispatch by Yuliy Yakhontov, the newspaper's own correspondent, about the prosecution of 257 participants in the anti-war movement in the FRG who last year blocked the U.S. air base at Bitburg where cruise missiles are planned to be deployed.

The participants in the anti-war movement were put on trial in Bitburg for struggling for life and against dying in a nuclear holocaust, the PRAVDA correspondent writes.

The court did not even take it into consideration that by its ruling it infringed the rights which are provided for in words by the country's Constitution for any citizen of the FRG, the self-same civil rights about which figures of the ruling coalition are so fond of talking publicly in Bonn, citing the FRG as an example for other countries. So this was it: what the rights have to do with it when the matter concerns U.S. missiles and commitments to Washington.

The blockade of the U.S. base, Herbert Koelner, a participant in the blockade, chairman of the Rheinland-Pfaltz organisation of the German Communist Party, has told the PRAVDA correspondent, was of exceptionally peaceful character. The more unjustified and wild seemed to us the actions of police who began to lash us with water jets, hound with dogs and beat with batons and simply with fists. About 300 people were detained, including myself. We were questioned for a long time, had our fingerprints and photographs taken as if we were criminals. We tried to protest by alluding to the Constitution and to civil rights and heard only laughter in reply.

"We were right by staging the blockade", Herbert Koelner emphasised. "Reagan's recent provocative pronouncement before the microphone convincingly proved that it was not for nothing that the West German peace champions launched such a wide campaign all over the country against the deployment of 'Pershing-2' and cruise missiles".

"Our apprehensions are fully warranted", Herbert Koelner went on to say. "U.S. imperialism may resort to any step. Therefore neither force, police, nor state arbitrariness will make us change our point of view: There is no room for first-strike weapons on our soil".

"They want to intimidate us by repressions. The Bitburg court's ruling has been one of numerous attempts at putting pressure on the peace champions. But the authorities will not manage to do that".

Christa Reetz, a deputy of the Bundestag, who was also convicted by the Bitburg court, has said:

"In Bitburg we acted in full accordance with the Constitution and with our civil rights. Protesting against the stationing of cruise missiles at the air base, we thereby demanded the preservation of life and health of people. In other words, we performed our deputy's duty. In reply they brought down water jets on us, hounded us with dogs, and arrested.

"We shall continue to vigorously come out for the removal of the U.S. missiles from our soil, for disarmament throughout the world, and for making the FRG and the whole of Europe a zone free from nuclear weapons".

FINNISH CENTER PARTY JOURNALISTS VISIT USSR

PM311349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Guests From Finland"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for contacts between the CPSU and the Finnish Center Party, a group of press workers from that party visited the Soviet Union 20-27 August.

The Finnish journalists visited Moscow and Irkutsk Oblast, toured industrial and agricultural enterprises, and familiarized themselves with the activity of Soviet press organs and the life of Soviet people.

The Finnish guests held talks at the CPSU Central Committee International Department, Irkutsk Obkom, and the editorial offices of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, SELSKAYA ZHIZN, and APN.

U.S., ISRAEL TO DEVELOP NUCLEAR COOPERATION

LD032212 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Kuwait September 3 TASS -- The United States and Israel are conducting negotiations with a view of developing bilateral "strategic cooperation" in the nuclear sphere. The basis of that cooperation will be the already concluded agreement on cooperation between the two countries in the nuclear sphere, and the negotiations are conducted on adding new articles to it, it is said in a report of the KUNA news agency from the Israeli-occupied Arab lands.

In accordance with the agreement Israel intends to build a new reactor in southern areas of the Negev desert and enlarge with the Americans' help its reactor in Dimona. Israel grants its territory for setting up centres to repair its ships and planes of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the ports of Haifa and Ashdod. The United States initially intended to deploy in those cities only depots for storing equipment and materiel for the eventuality of their urgent use, that is for the use by the "Rapid Deployment Force".

Thus, the United States and Israel under the cover of secrecy are developing their "strategic cooperation" in the nuclear sphere. Considering reckless expansionist designs of the Tel Aviv leaders, one can make the conclusion that such cooperation is fraught with a grave threat to neighbouring Arab states.

IDF SOLDIERS IN SOUTHERN LEBANON APPEALED TO

TA021940 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1630 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] We would like to appeal to the Israeli soldiers and officers who serve in southern Lebanon:

The occupation units in which you serve are continuing to fight and sustain casualties in this unjust war. The IDF units are currently engaged in policing and punitive activities against the Lebanese patriots, the local population. Today you are the ones who actually execute the Israeli ruling circles' policy which has proved to be pointless and lacking in persepective. Nevertheless, you continue to be ordinary soldiers in a dangerous political game played by the radical rulers.

What will happen to you tomorrow? Will you return home safe and sound? Your leaders promise that the occupation forces will soon be evacuated from Lebanon. However, none of you can be certain this will be your last war, since Israel's policy has not changed. This policy relies on power and rejects all but military solutions to the region's problems. In implementing this policy, the ruling circles rely on you. They believe it is possible to give you an order to do almost anything: to set out, sword in hand, to any neighboring country to demolish houses and kill people. They say this is necessary for your security. They may even believe what they say, but this is no consolation, since all the Israeli Government's political moves, all its operations against the neighboring Arab countries and people cause further deterioration in the region's situation and entail a chain of incessant military conflicts. As a result, the Gordian knot of the region's problems becomes even tighter, the wars become bloodier, and Israel's very existence as a state becomes further endangered. Do you not find it troubling that when all is said and done, the IDF, which was set up to defend Israel, is now realizing the aspirations of chauvinistic, right-wing and radical circles that harm their people?

Every credit should be given to an army that was set up to defend the interests of its people and the borders of its country. However, an army that turns to carrying out the policy of a specific group of people, a policy that could be defined as antinational and antipopular, is a dangerous tool in the hands of radical rulers. In such a case, punitive measures and ruthless or barbaric acts cannot be avoided, since this is what the national terror policy is all about. The army cannot avoid developing the same cruel tendencies that characterize the entire society. Violence and arbitrary actions vis-a-vis the enslaved are considered natural. Israeli democratic forces have often warned that increasing punitive measures in southern Lebanon will result in moral decadence as well as increasing numbers of IDF casualties. They will also turn the Israeli soldier into a murderer.

Your mothers, wives and children are awaiting your return to Israel. Every day they play a terrible television guessing game: Can you name the soldier who has been killed or wounded? Where was he killed or wounded? For the family, the death of any soldier as a result of imperialistic policy is an irrevocable loss. Are you aware that aggression has so far inflicted only suffering and disasters on you and your families? It is about time every Israeli citizen understood one simple thing: Bloodshed leads only to further bloodshed and violence leads only to further violence; it is a vicious circle.

SYRIAN OFFICIALS LAUD USSR FRIENDSHIP, POLICIES

LD292004 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 29 Aug 84

[From "The Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksander Timoshkin]

[Text] Speaker of the Syrian People's Council, Mahmud az-Zu'bi, stated during his meeting with the Soviet ambassador in Damascus that the firm policy of the Soviet Union aimed at backing the just cause of the Syrian people and all other Arab peoples, is a guarantee of their successful struggle against the dangerous plans of imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East. The speaker of the Syrian parliament has frequently lauded the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation that are successfully developing between the two countries for their mutual interest.

Dr Burhan ad-Dajani, secretary general of the Union of Arab Chambers of Commerce, in a statement to a Moscow radio correspondent, said that Soviet-Arab friendship and comprehensive cooperation is a permanent factor in the Arabs' struggle for the protection of their national independence and for ensuring their security. Dr ad-Dajani said we consider the Soviet Union a gigantic fortress for freedom, good, equality and peace, and that we, the Arabs, will always stand with the Soviet Union, from which emanates many ideas and actions that contribute to the triumph of the just causes of peoples. Dr Burhan ad-Dajani said we note that the Arab countries and the Soviet Union stand in the same trench on the one front, the front of the just struggle against the forces of evil and repression: the imperialists, the Zionist forces and their lackeys.

LIBYAN ENVOY COMMENTS ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD020317 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 1 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by Muhammad Husni Sha'ban, secretary of the People's Bureau People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyaj -- in Arabic with superimposed translation]

[Text] Today the Libyan Arab people celebrate the 15th anniversary of the great revolution. The peoples of fraternal and friendly countries are celebrating this date with us, including the Soviet Union.

This year the Libyan Arab people greet the glorious anniversary of Libya's revolution with firmer conviction in its strength and with unshakable determination to continue the struggle against the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, against violence, injustice and backwardness, and for the strengthening of the Jamahiriyah society above which waves the banner of freedom, prosperity and progress.

Our people advance along this path, realizing in practice the third universal theory through their primary people's congresses which unite the entire people and define the domestic and foreign policy of the country. Our people has achieved great successes on the path to progress and prosperity, under the banner of freedom and equality. The country has been fully liberated from foreign influence. The Jamahiriyah society has been constructed, founded upon the participation of the entire people in defining the country's policy, accelerating the process of production and progress and defending their achievements. As a result of this, we have witnessed a general upsurge in economic, social and cultural spheres on the way towards self-sufficiency, one of the main aims of the revolution.

I would like to note with joy here the fruitful cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and the Soviet Union, which, sharing its experience, is participating in the construction of a number of very important projects in the industrial, power engineering, agricultural and scientific research fields, and in training of national cadres to run these projects. Our cooperation in these and other spheres is an ideal example of the fruitful and equal relations between states differing in their size, ideology and socio-political structure.

Libya's foreign policy has also undergone a radical revolution. It has progressed from dependence to freedom from passivity to activity. The Jamahiriyah has started to play an active and effective role in national, regional and international affairs, rendering active support to the cause of freedom, justice and peace.

AMBASSADOR TO LIBYA RETIRES, REPLACED

PM041318 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 84 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed report under the general heading: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Oleg Gerasimovich Peresypkin USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Anatoliy Vasilyevich Anisimov of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in connection with his retirement.

ROMANOV, DELEGATION DEPART FOR ETHIOPIA

LD050632 Moscow TASS in English 0629 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS -- A Soviet Communist Party delegation, led by member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Grigoriy Romanov left Moscow for Addis Ababa today. The delegation will attend the Constituent Congress of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia. The delegation will also take part in celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation Vitaliy Vorotnikov, by other officials.

BARKAUSKAS DELEGATION MET BY MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL

LD020119 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 1 Sep 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and chairman of the People's Assembly of the country, has received a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Comrade Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is in Maputo on an official visit. During the conversation Machel noted the huge contribution of the Soviet Union to the liberation of the Mozambican people from the colonial yoke, and also the invaluable aid given to the republic in consolidating people's power and in strengthening and defending the gains of the revolution.

Received by Frelimo Secretary

PM031109 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendship and Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] Maputo, 30 Aug -- Jorge Rebelo, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Central Committee, has received a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, currently on an official visit here.

The relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique have developed considerably in the political, economic, and other spheres over the last few years, J. Rebelo said in the course of this friendly meeting. Our relations have a long history. Their foundations were laid long before Mozambique gained national independence.

The people of Mozambique, the secretary of the Frelimo Central Committee emphasized, will never forget the support the Soviet Union gave them during the years of the liberation struggle and which it continues to give them today. He expressed the firm belief that the friendship and mutual understanding between the parties, governments, and peoples of the two states would continue to develop and deepen in the future.

Received by Assembly Leader

PM031110 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "USSR-Mozambique: Strengthening Ties"]

[Text] Maputo, 31 Aug -- Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Mozamblique Liberation Front Central Committee and secretary of the Permanent Commission of the Mozambique People's Assembly, has received a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is on an official visit here.

During the conversation, the secretary of the People's Assembly Permanent Commission rated the state of relations between the two states highly and advocated the further development of Soviet-Mozambican cooperation in various spheres.

Soviet-Mozambique Communique

LD041459 Moscow in English to Africa 2000 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Mozambique thinks highly of the Soviet policy of peace aimed at improving the international situation and at curbing the arms race. This is stated in a joint Soviet-Mozambican communique following the official visit of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to Mozambique. The document strongly condemns the imperialist interference in the internal affairs of African nations. The Soviet and the Mozambican delegations insisted that independence be granted at once to Namibia, occupied by the South African troops.

SOUTH AFRICAN MILITARY MANEUVERS ASSAILED

PM041242 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Sep 84 Second Edition p 5

[V. Vinogradov's "Military-Political Commentary": "Where the Chariot Is Heading"]

[Text] According to news reports from the Republic of South Africa [RSA], the largest maneuvers of ground forces in the country's history, codenamed "Chariot of Thunder," are in progress there. According to the scenario drawn up by the South African generals, this militarist demonstration started with a mass movement of troops and combat equipment to the northern part of Cape Province, close to the border with Namibia and Botswana. It is there that the main part of the maneuvers -- an impressive "offensive operation" in which tens of thousands of soldiers and officers, hundreds of tanks and armored personnel carriers, and helicopters will take part -- will be held 10-14 September under conditions approximating actual combat as closely as possible. Furthermore, it has been specially announced that the latest military equipment, generously supplied to the RSA by the United States and other NATO countries, will be in action during the maneuvers.

There can be no doubt -- and this is evidenced by both the location and the timing of "Chariot of Thunder" -- that the current military demonstration by the racist regime is intended by its ringleaders as a large-scale intimidation operation. Furthermore, it can be logically considered a part of the vast program of militarist preparations which is being implemented in the RSA at full speed. During this year alone Pretoria has allocated 4.2 billion rands for military purposes. It maintains more than 350,000 men in a state of permanent readiness in the army, the police, and the paramilitary formations. It must be stressed that the Western powers are actively helping to strengthen the RSA military machine by selling both combat equipment and manufacturing licenses in contravention of the UN embargo to the antihuman apartheid regime.

But what causes special concern is the Pretoria government's inordinate nuclear ambitions because they are supported by specific preparations for the manufacture of their own mass destruction weapons. You only have to recall the "mysterious explosion" which was recorded by a U.S. satellite on South Africa's coast in 1979 and identified by experts as a test of a nuclear device in the atmosphere by the RSA. Now, as some Western observers point out, the racist ringleaders are preparing for yet another nuclear test. It is assumed that this time the nuclear charge will be detonated underground, and it is possible that it may happen as early as this year.

There is not much to be said about the serious situation which is developing in southern Africa in the light of such sinister preparations by Pretoria. How can one not recall the frank statement made by a highly placed South African official a few years ago, at the time when the RSA was just undertaking nuclear tests. "If we are left with no other alternative to retain power in white hands," he threatened, "we will without hesitation use our last opportunity -- the atom bomb."

Despite this, the Western powers helped the RSA develop nuclear weapons. This primarily applies to the United States, the FRG, France, and Israel which, disregarding the most dangerous consequences of such a step and the appeals by the African and world public, cooperated and continue to cooperate with the racists in the nuclear sphere.

The very fact that such showpiece military games as "Chariot of Thunder" have been organized, as well as the overall militarist, and especially nuclear, preparations by the racist RSA, completely expose the lofty talk by Pretoria's rulers about their desire for "peace in southern Africa." In actual fact, under cover of the "peace-loving screen created with the complicity of the West's propaganda services, the racists are most actively building up their military potential and are engaged in unflagging preparations for aggressive actions against neighboring independent states. The South African chariot is thus clearly heading along the militarist path toward new and sinister adventures.

SOUTH AFRICA'S U.S.-BACKED 'PLOYS' ATTACKED

PM311425 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

Doctor of Historical Sciences Anatoliy Khazanov "International Review": "The Colonialists' Ploys and Aims"]

[Text] Southern Africa has been one of the world's "hottest spots" for many years now. There is constant gunfire and bloodshed there, for which The United States and South Africa are chiefly to blame.

The Republican Party's election program was recently published in the United States, and with lavish "peace-loving" rhetoric, its authors promise the peoples of the African Continent to protect them against... "the threat of the new colonialism." What can that be? A "tripartite axis -- the Soviet Union, Cuba, and Libya," apparently, invented by a fevered imagination and another attempt to whitewash the situation. Washington is trying to conceal the actual, aggressive Washington-Pretoria axis which is growing stronger. It is a clumsy maneuver to turn a blind eye to the inhuman policy of apartheid, on the one hand, and on the other hand, to open the floodgates to further penetration by Western monopolies, above all U.S., of the economies of developing African countries, particularly in southern Africa. Having learned that the peoples of Angola and Mozambique cannot be brought to their knees by military means, the United States and South Africa decided to change their tactics. They resorted to strong political and diplomatic pressure on these countries by starting talks with them.

On 16 February 1984, as a result of a meeting in Lusaka attended by representatives from Angola, South Africa, and the United States, it was decided to set up a joint Angolan-South African commission to supervise the disengagement of forces. South Africa pledged to withdraw its forces from Angolan territory over a 6-week period. A month later South African and Mozambique representatives signed a treaty on non-aggression and good-neighborliness on the banks of the (Nkmati) Border River. Pretoria pledged to stop supporting Mozambique antigovernment groupings, but that was mere talk. In fact, the subversive actions increased, and South Africa's promise to withdraw all its forces from Angola by 31 March was also without substance -- they remain there to this day. Thus, the signing of the aformentioned agreements was by no means a manifestation of Pretoria's "goodwill" and "love of peace." It had realized that military methods were ineffective against the frontline states. On the other hand, the racists have been forced to take account of the extensive campaign of solidarity with the peoples of Angola and Namibia that has developed all over the world, as well as the negative consequences of their aggressive acts for the South African economy.

"At the negotiating table South Africa is trying to achieve what it failed to achieve by military means," the Congolese paper MWETI rightly notes. "Pretoria's aims, and it is being vigorously aided by Washington, are obvious: to perpetuate the apartheid system in South Africa, preserve and strengthen the West's positions in the South African subcontinent, and to install its puppets in power in Namibia."

Pretoria's change of tactics is primarily due to the fact that its military actions were exceedingly expensive and were provoking international condemnation of South Africa. Moreover, certain influential South African business circles had been trying for a long time to persuade P. Botha to abandon his military adventures against neighboring states and to switch to a policy based on South African economic might. These circles see Mozambique and Angola as advantageous spheres of capital investment. Some government figures in Pretoria also believe that South Africa can attain its chief strategic goal -- the establishment of complete hegemony in the region -- more successfully by economic methods than by strongarm, military influence. The "peacemaking" voices which have been audible from Pretoria have a strong American accent. It has become increasingly obvious recently that the idea of creating a so-called "structure ensuring regional security" in southern Africa, using a system of treaties between South Africa and neighboring states, was conceived not in Pretoria, but in Washington. The so-called "peace initiatives" put forward by Pretoria had been discussed in advance by P. Botha and C. Crocker who had gone to South Africa for that express purpose.

The paper JORNAL DE ANGOLA notes that "peace program" for southern Africa, elaborated and recommended by the U.S. President, is in fact a logical consequence of his policy of "constructive cooperation" with the apartheid regime. An "American-style" peace in southern Africa cannot guarantee the peoples' deliverance from racism and the threat of aggression. The problems of achieving real peace in the region are inextricably bound up with the solution of political problems and the granting of independence to the Namibian people on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution No 435 and the liquidation of the apartheid system in South Africa. The achievement of an "American-style peace" in southern Africa is also, in a sense, an election maneuver by R. Reagan. The U.S. President is doing his utmost to show that his policy of "constructive cooperation" with the apartheid regime can bear definite fruit. Speaking at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, R. Reagan claimed that his administration's vigorous efforts in southern Africa have paved the way to the "establishment of lasting peace." Thus, South Africa's "peacemaking" is to a considerable extent the result of Washington's diplomatic machinations aimed at giving Reagan at extra trump card for the upcoming presidential election.

According to the MORNING STAR, "it was clear to the South Africans that they should not rock Reagan's election boat, and they have good reason to heed this, because they are interested in Reagan's reelection. As far as they are concerned he is better than any Democratic Party candidate."

Thus, the constant desire to strengthen the positions of its strategic ally South Africa, and, consequently, its own positions in southern Africa, continues to form the basis of Washington's policy in that region. But the change of tactics is due to the fact that Washington has realized that military, strongarm methods are ineffective and risky and also to short-term election campaign considerations.

The fact that Reagan has donned the garb of peacemaker not only failed to make the Africans forget who it was that gave the racists a free hand and gave them the go-ahead for acts of aggression, but further convinced them of Washingon's duplicity. As a commentary in THE GUARDIAN noted, "It was the Reagan administration that enabled South Africa to continue to oppress its own people and, at the same time, conduct an extremely destructive campaign against its neighbors."

The racists have not abandoned the policy of military threats and provocations. The real value of the apartheid regime's obviously specious "love of peace" is also evidenced by its intensified buildup of its military potential. The military budget for 1984 has increased by 25 percent compared with last year and is orientated toward the growth of the South African Army's offensive potential.

All this leaves no doubt that South Africa, although it has changed its tactics vis-a-vis the "frontline" states, is still seeking to establish hegemony over southern Africa. The Pretoria racists will not entertain the idea of any kind of economic cooperation with neighboring countries on an equal basis, and they are aware of the implacable position adopted by those countries on the problem of the liquidation of apartheid.

It is perfectly clear that the "American-style peace" is supposed to be a kind of imperialist "Trojan horse" to lull the African people's vigilance. In no way can this kind of peace solve southern Africa's problems. These problems are rooted in the preservation of the racist, colonial system, the continuing occupation of Namibia, and Pretoria's aggressive course.

Assessing U.S. and South African policy in southern Africa, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said: "By using the carrot and stick method and speculating on the African people's' interest in living in peace and in conditions of stability, the United States and some of its allies are endeavoring to impose their will on the peoples of southern Africa. Yet, the peoples will assess the situation in southern Africa according to whether there is a real guarantee of security for the African states who are victims of South African aggression, whether the Namibian people are able to obtain their freedom and independence and, finally, whether the disgraceful apartheid system is done away with. As for the Soviet Union, it continues to firmly support Angola, Mozambique, and the other "frontline" states, as well as the fighters for the liberation of southern Africa from colonialism and racism.

The U.S. plans for southern Africa are bound to fail, but Washington is keeping up its efforts to alter the strategic balance of forces in the region in its favor, to strengthen the positions of its strategic ally, South Africa, and to weaken the progressive regimes as much as possible. The course of the United States and its allies in southern Africa is leading to a sharp deterioration of the international situation and is threatening the people's peace and security.

SHCHERBITSKIY RECEIVES CUBAN CONSUL GENERAL

AU311642 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1515 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] On 31 August, Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, received Juan Morente, recently appointed consul general of the Republic of Cuba, in Kiev. During a warm and friendly conversation, it was noted with satisfaction that all-around Soviet-Cuban links are continuing to strengthen, and it was emphasized that under the conditions of continuous imperialist pressure, blockade, threats and provocations against the Republic of Cuba, the Soviet people are solidly with the Cuban people in their just struggle to secure freedom, independence, and a peaceful life for their homeland.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy described the activity of the republic's party organization in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the successive CPSU Central Committee plenums, and of preparations for celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory won by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

Juan Morente spoke about the fulfillment of the plans drafted by the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party for the country's economic and social development, and the efforts exerted by the party and the Cuban working people to protect the revolutionary achievements against the encroachments of imperialism.

Merkulov, department head in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the conversation.

U.S. CLEARLY LIES ON NICARAGUAN INVOLVEMENT

LD041403 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir:

It is impossible to calculate how many times the White House and other official American institutions have resorted to obvious lies in denying the United States' criminal involvement in an undeclared war against Nicaragua. Even now, when the Washington inspirers and organisers of the dirty war have been caught literally red-handed, they are trying to extricate themselves from the predicament by denying their complicity in the crime with utter hypocrisy.

Fighting men of the Sandinista Army shot down an American helicopter which took part in a piratic air attack on Nicaragua. Two Americans on board the craft were killed as a result. How did the White House react? Was it at least embarrassed by the irrefutable proof of Washington's participation in the appalling policy of terrorism in Central America? Nothing of the kind. The White House did not even try to negate the Americans' involvement in the bandit raid.

However, he hastily declared that these Americans were not in the service of the U.S. Government. Washington claimed that a group of American citizens, including the two dead men, had been recruited by Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries who are known to be under control of the Central Intelligence Agency and are on its payroll.

It is quite possible, though, that the Americans who took part in the terrorist action against Nicaragua jointly with the CIA-paid counter-revolutionaries drew their pay-packet not direct from the CIA Langley headquarters, but from the hands of its agents. This in no way means that they are not CIA employees and, therefore, are not U.S. civil servants.

Nicaragua's Defence Minister Humberto Ortega justly described the attempts to portray the dead Americans as "volunteers" with no links with the U.S. Government as fairytales in which no one believes.

GRENADIANS CONTINUE ANTI-U.S. LIBERATION STRUGGLE

LD042013 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The U.S. occupation authorities in Grenada through their puppets return the earlier nationalised lands on the island to former big landlords. According to news agencies' reports, it has been announced there that lands which were earlier used to provide Grenadian young people and agricultural labourers with jobs are being turned over to the private sector.

A considerable part of such lands was owned at one time by the island's former dictator Eric Gairy who returned to Grenada in the footsteps of the U.S. invaders. As is clear from a statement of the puppet authorities of the island, it is precisely Gairy who benefits most of all from the denationalisation of lands. Yes, the selfsame Gairy who was referred to, according THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR newspaper, as venal, cruel and even mad. At present he launched furious activity on the island and is preparing to get power in Grenada from the hands of President Reagan.

Eight out of 38 state-run agricultural farms have been abolished on the island now. Fishery cooperatives have been closed down and private enterprise after U.S. manner is being implanted by force of arms.

Eyewitnesses who visited Grenada report that everything on the island is subordinated to the U.S. invasion forces which committed the aggression on a direct instruction from President Reagan. Arbitrariness, violence, rightlessness and poverty of working people are now reigning there. Unemployment is soaring. The unemployed account already for 40 percent of population. Profiteering in American goods is thriving. Prices go up more rapidly than wages. Narcotics trafficking is developing on the island, and cases of thefts and murders have become more frequent.

The U.S. occupation authorities with particular frenzy try to eradicate the people's social security system which existed on the island. Payments to pensioners have been discontinued. Education and medical service are again coming to require payment.

According to reports by the press of Latin American countries, thousands of Grenadians have gone through the horrors of tortures, interrogations and humiliations being practiced by the occupiers. This is how the "American liberation of the island from Marxism," the "Liberation" as a result of which an atmosphere of the colonial past has been revived in Grenada, looks like in actual fact.

Every day of the U.S. occupation of the island brings new and new confirmations that the U.S. intervention against Grenada pursued the aim of trampling under foot the basic principle of all peoples -- the right to self-determination and independence. The present U.S. Administration is trying to frighten and to suppress by force the revolutionary movement in the region. The aim of the revolutionary movement is to eliminate the dictatorial regimes and to deliver the people from foreign dominance -- U.S. one, in the first place. But, as facts show, notwithstanding the occupation, the people of Grenada has not been subdued and carries on the struggle for its liberation.

CHERNENKO PRESENTS AWARDS TO COSMONAUTS

LD051219 Moscow World Service in English 1202 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] The general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, President Konstantin Chernenko, at a ceremony in the Kremlin has just presented awards to the Soviet cosmonauts who participated in a recent 12-day space flight.

Svetlana Savitskaya, the first woman in the world to make a walk in raw space, and Igor Volk, for courage and heroism, were decorated with the highest award, Hero of the Soviet Union. The flight commander, Vladimir Dzhanibekov, who has already received this decoration for two previous flights, was awarded the Order of Lenin.

ADN: USSR'S KOSTANDOV DIES DURING GDR VISIT

LD051107 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1050 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 5 Sep (ADN) -- In the early hours of 5 September 1984, Leonid Kostandov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side of the USSR-GDR joint government commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, died unexpectedly at the age of 69.

Leonid Kostandov was attending the 1984 Leipzig Fair as head of the USSR Government delegation. His sudden death occurred during his visit to the GDR.

LENIN'S PHILOSOPHY, MOTHER'S ILLNESS EXAMINED

PM050823 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Valentin Chikin article under the rubric "Rereading Lenin": "Inflexibility"; capitalized passages published in italics in original]

[Text] DEAR ANYUTA! [Lenin's elder sister] TODAY I RECEIVED YOUR LETTER FORWARDED FROM GENEVA...AND SO, EVERYTHING IS ARRANGED AND SIGNED. THAT IS EXCELLENT... -- these lines were like a sigh of exultant relief. Anyuta's letter had taken no more than 100 hours to catch up with the "Iliches'" resettlement train, which was proceeding from Geneva to Paris.

How many emotions there had been in the hurly-burly of travel preparations: They themselves were going to Paris, and the year-old-child -- a philosophical manuscript -- to Russia, to Grandfather in the countryside, you might say. It was necessary to prepare for any eventuality, not to mention the most primitive police confiscation. Resorting with the usual necessity to clandestine conventions, he asked his mother: PLEASE TELL ANYUTA THAT I HAVE ALREADY SENT THE PHILOSOPHICAL MANUSCRIPT TO THE ACQUAINTANCE WHO LIVED IN THE TOWN WHERE WE SAW EACH OTHER BEFORE MY DEPARTURE...IN 1900. And the good Podolsk acquaintance, sanitary inspector Levitskiy, received the precious package.

Yes, almost a year had passed between the day when Vladimir Ilich took up philosophical literature with indignant zeal in Geneva Library and the day that he completed the foreword crowning the 400-page party monologue in defense of dialectical materialism. He remained true to himself: not to evade the struggle for one moment, not to wait for someone to take up the hardest of the urgent causes, not to leave in the realm of riddles anything that hinders the revolutionary process, and to have thorough knowledge in order to judge and act.

He studied tens and hundreds of sources on philosophy and natural science in German, English, and French; to study once again the most important works of Marxist literature, he made a thorough investigation of all the structures of fashionable schools, stripping stark naked the authors of gnoseological "isms" and latter-day godbuilders-confessors [dukhovnik-bogostroitel]. Only after that could he allow himself a caustic resume in the foreword: I also, he said, a "seeker" in philosophy, set myself the goal of FINDING OUT HOW PEOPLE WHO SERVE UP SOMETHING INCREDIBLY CONTRADICTORY, CONFUSED, AND REACTIONARY IN THE GUISE OF MARXISM HAVE GONE OFF THE RAILS.

When those "searches" were complete and the manuscript of almost 1 million letters lay before him, he triumphantly informed Anyuta: IT IS READY... I WILL FINISH REVISING IT AND SEND IT OFF...

No one had ever created a "revolutionary committee" or "party cell" in the Ulyanov family, but it took shape of its own accord. As they grew up, the relatives were related by their convictions, as well as by blood. Of course, no one there distributed the roles or assignments, but that too came about in a natural way. His elder sister, for example, was the acknowledged "publisher" of Lenin's works.

Even in his youth, when the 5-year age difference between him and the grown-up girl was still significant, they both found accord in their ideas on what is most important in life. With the tragic death of their elder brother and first exile to Kokushkino, where fate brought Anna and Vladimir together, her authority as the custodian of family traditions and of the Ulyanov flame was particularly revered. And from the moment that he became actively involved in revolutionary activity, at every dangerous turn of fate Vladimir Ilich could unfailingly rely on her faithful arm. While carefully independent in her convictions, in her choice of decisions, and in everyday matters, his elder sister (together with her chosen companion, that wonderful man Mark Timofeyevich Yelizarov) was always personified with party-minded wisdom and self-denying dependability. Not a single arrest, nor the endless privations, nor the burden of the cares of the practical head of the Ulyanov family shook the revolutionary fervor of the member of the "Union of Struggle," the active contributor to ISKRA, and leading party organizer of the Moscow committee.

As an insatiable bookworm and a punctilious writer, Vladimir Ilich was impressed by his elder sister's special treatment of books. Thorough erudition and scholarship -- a student of Bestuzhev's history and literature courses; an innate taste for words -- experiments with verse since her high school years and fine translations; connections in the publishing world -- it was impossible not to appreciate the conscientious worker... He was obliged to her, above all, for the publication of "The Development of Capitalism in Russia." It happened even in exile that he, as an author, was harassed by publishing troubles, and so he felt an urge to reply: "Deal with Yelizarova in Moscow, who is in charge of the matter."

Now Anna Yelizarova was in charge of all matters deciding the immediate fate of "Materialism and Empiriocriticism."

Like a reader and an editor she followed the author in immersing herself in philosophical matters. "I am reading your book...," she wrote. "The further I get, the more interesting it becomes. According to your instructions, I am replacing 'popovshchina' [Old Believers' sect retaining role of priests] with 'fideism' and putting 'theologians' instead of 'priests...' And then it is necessary to drop or smooth over some abuse. Really, Volodek, you have too much of it..." And she demonstrated: Here are traces of your rapid writing, here is emotional overloading of epithets, here is excessive categoricalness of descriptions. And she petitioned him: Omit, reject, abandon.

Behind the pretensions in the sphere of fine literature you also sense something else -- sisterly, comradely concern: Will you not catch it for sharp attacks on philosophers, and will some people not recoil from cooperation with you at this "most troublesome time"? Some people threaten us so openly, both with personal trouble and with the weakening of the party. But do we really become stronger by covering up the diversity of our positions with decorous curtsies? What is the worth of a show of unity without like-mindedness? What is the point of debating according to Talleyrand's principle: Man was given a tongue to hide his thoughts? THERE IS NOTHING WORSE THAN LACK OF OPEN STRUGGLE. The party needs the purity of its name and banner.

We will still have to hear in polemics: Vladimir Ilich has developed in such a way that an almost empty space has formed around him... WELL, THERE ARE TIMES WHEN THE MASSES FOR ONE REASON OR ANOTHER FLEE FROM THE BATTLEFIELD, AND THEN IT IS A BAD LEADER OR GENERAL WHO, WHILE REMAINING IN UNITY, CANNOT DEFEND HIS OWN BANNER. THERE ARE TIMES WHEN IT IS NECESSARY TO REMAIN IN UNITY IN ORDER TO PRESERVE THE PURITY OF ONE'S BANNER.

So, dear Anyuta, it is necessary to think over and over again about "dropping or smoothing" things. This lexical and political problem is discussed from letter to letter. I agree to replace all "swearwords" there or "indecent expressions" in the eyes of priests and censors, but assessments of ideological perfidy? -- for pity's sake!

His letters from Paris are sometimes whimsically woven of all kinds of different threads -- laconic evaluations of situations, worrying experiences, and...lists many columns long of corrections to the fresh galley proofs sent by his sister over many borders and thousands of versts -- what tremendously dependable support for the publication of an urgent book.

And there is no end to the experiences. Suddenly it could be detected, between the lines, that mother was not well. An inquiry by telegram. Confirmation: She is ill. At that age -- 73 -- any aliment can be worrying. The younger sister, who had come to take her exams at the Sorbonne, wanted to rush back to Russia. She could hardly be held back. Urgent requests and entreaties poured into Moscow. I HAVE READ THE LETTER FROM MITYA [Lenin's brother Dmitriy] ...AS A DOCTOR, HE CAN SEE HOW THE ILLNESS IS PROGRESSING MORE EASILY, ESPECIALLY AFTER CONSULTING WITH SPECIALISTS, AND I WOULD VERY MUCH LIKE HIM TO KEEP US INFORMED MORE OFTEN, EVEN IF ONLY WITH VERY BRIEF LETTERS. The alarm did not die down until a good omen appeared. DEAR ANYUTA! YESTERDAY EVENING WE RECEIVED YOUR LETTER WITH A POSTSCRIPT BY DEAR MOTHER... WE ARE ALL TERRIBLY PLEASED. All through the days of alarm he was trying to persuade his elder sister to let herself off a little, to hand over the proof-reading to friends, to hire someone to help after all... But if you knew the steady, unbending Anyuta!

When the philosophical manuscript once more lay on the author's desk and the intensive search for a publisher had begun, a letter came from the elder sister in St. Petersburg which Vladimir Ilich could not read without a sad smile: "I have heard here from people who have seen you recently that you are looking ill and have tired yourself out too much. That is very sad. Please don't work too hard, dear, look after yourself. You probably need a holiday somewhere in the mountains, with a diet to build you up. Arrange it. Well, what if the philosophy is published a bit later..."

Doubtless she was dumbfounded when, only a matter of weeks later, the author started chivvying her insistently: I NOW DREAM OF AND ASK FOR ONE THING AND ONLY ONE THING: SPEEDING UP THE PUBLICATION OF THE BOOK...SPEED IT UP, SPEED IT UP AT ALL COSTS...

IT IS TERRIBLY IMPORTANT TO ME THAT THE BOOK SHOULD COME OUT MORE QUICKLY. FOR ME, NOT ONLY LITERARY CIRCUMSTANCES, BUT SERIOUS POLITICAL CIRCUMSTANCES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH ITS PUBLICATION...

He designated these circumstances with one German word, "Spaltung" (split). Before breaking with the ideological renegades, he must show each of them, his party comrades, and all the public, where the errors of intention and the mistakes from thoughtlessness are; he must present exhaustive arguments. He would attend the historic conference of the enlarged editorial board of PROLETARIY fully armed -- with a book of philosophy -- with a thousand thanks to Anyuta, his friends, and all who worked at the furnace when this weapon was being forged.

According to the common idea, philosophy, and deliberately complicated philosophy at that, is nothing but abstract love of wisdom which has nothing to do with everyday life. How wrong can you get! The elucidation of relations with the Russian Machists [empiriocriticalists] shows again and again that the resolution of philosophical questions is linked as closely as may be with the practice of life and with class confrontation.

Take that company of litterateurs who flood the legal publications with systematic preaching of godbuilding. They are given scope and support because at precisely this moment the Russian bourgeoisie, for counterrevolutionary purposes, NEEDED TO REVIVE RELIGION, INCREASE THE DEMAND FOR RELIGION, CREATE RELIGION, AND CULTIVATE RELIGION IN THE PEOPLE OR CONSOLIDATE IT ANEW AMONG THE PEOPLE. THE PREACHING OF GODBUILDING THEREFORE TOOK ON A SOCIAL, POLITICAL CHARACTER...BOLSHEVIKISM CANNOT GO ALONG WITH SUCH PREACHING.

The polemics at the PROLETARIY editorial conference also revolves around the purely political maneuverings of the pseudophilosophical empiriocriticalists. These "other Bolsheviks" first don the grab of ultimatumists, then form themselves into some kind of faction of divine otzovists ["ultimatimists" favored presenting ultimatum to Social Democrat deputies in the Duma while "otzovists" favored recalling them], each as bad as the next one. Their attempts to prevent the party from using legal means of combating tsarism are just as harmful as their attempts at spiritual disarmament. Their sophistication and pseudoradicalism are particularly distressing. INSTEAD OF THINKING POLITICALLY, they cling to a "vivid" banner and inevitably find themselves IN THE POSITION OF THE PARTY IDIOTS...BOLSHEVISM MUST BE PROTECTED AGAINST CARICATURE. Nobody must be allowed to destroy the PRICELESS HERITAGE OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

In the name of its preservation, in the name of its purity, in the name of the clarity of political consciousness, an uncompromising struggle is waged against those who waive Marxist convictions. With every page of his book of philosophy and every argument used in open polemics with the revisionist opponents, Vladimir Ilich strives to demonstrate that philosophy is the party's cause, that by upholding the principles of Marxist philosophy we strengthen the Bolshevik party spirit. WE UPHOLD THE PARTY SPIRIT IN PRINCIPLE, IN THE INTERESTS OF THE BROAD MASSES, IN THE INTERESTS OF THEIR LIBERATION FROM ALL KINDS OF BOURGEOIS INFLUENCES, IN THE INTERESTS OF COMPLETE, UTTER CLARITY OF CLASS GROUPINGS -- THAT IS WHY WE MUST STRIVE WITH ALL OUR MIGHT TO ACHIEVE THIS AND TO WATCH MOST CAREFULLY TO ENSURE THAT THE PARTY SPIRIT IS NOT A MATTER OF WORDS ALONE, BUT OF DEEDS.

...Two years after the publication of his book of philosophy, the author and the editor make a journey of many miles through the goldern galleries of the Paris boulevards in fall.

They conduct endless conversations about everything, and always about the future: when the new wave will arise and rouse the millions. Anna Ilinichna observes a dark cloud in her brother's face and hears a rare intonation in the admission: "If we live to see the next revolution"...At that time it was impossible even to imagine that only 2,200 days were left until October.

DEPUTY PROSECUTOR SHISHKOV ON COMBATING CRIME

LD312348 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1517 GMT 31 Aug 84

["Respect for the Law" video interview with Sergey Aleksandrovich Shishkov, USSR deputy prosecutor general, by unidentified announcer]

[Excerpts] [Interviewer] Esteemed Sergey Aleksandrovich, of late the mass media have frequently been paying great attention to the problem of combating economic shortcomings and crime in the sphere of economic management. Viewers often ask us what the problem is and whether these shortcomings have become greater now. How would you react to such a question?

[Shishkov] You are right. Letters have indeed been arriving, and letters with such questions are indeed reaching the organs of the Prosecutor's Office. What can be said in this regard? First of all, it should be said that the existence of our socialist state confirms the thought that legality can be strengthened and is being strengthened, and in general crime is consistently being reduced. In this regard, the structure of crimes is changing. If a comparison is made with past years, we now have literally only a handful of particularly dangerous state crimes, such as banditry and certain others. If our crimes are compared with crimes in the capitalist countries, we do not have such manifestations as the Mafia, criminal syndicates and the terrorist groups that literally hold the inhabitants of many towns in fear.

[Interviewer] Yes, you are right. This is indeed an obvious characteristic -- the change, the favourable change, in the very structure of crime. Sergey Aleksandrovich, the general trend is, of course, a pleasant one and it does not generally cause particular alarm. These general trends, however, are no consolation to those citizens who suffer from specific crimes. What is the attitude towards crime at present?

[Shishkov] Yes, we realize that for a citizen suffering from a crime, a positive trend is a matter of indifference. However, unfortunately, there are still a great number of criminal manifestations in the state. Certain kinds of crime are fairly widespread in some krays, oblasts, and republics. For this reason the alarm both of the party Central Committee and of our Soviet citizens at the existing situation is natural. The citizens are justifiably demanding that this matter be rectified and circumstances be created in which they may work and rest in peace.

[Interviewer] Indeed, it was obviously in response to these demands by citizens that the well-known party decisions on combating crime were made.

[Shishkov] Yes indeed, and in accordance with these party decisions, much work is now being undertaken by all law-enforcement bodies. The USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, the USSR Prosecutor's Office, the USSR Supreme Court, and the Ministry of Justice are drawing up a set of measures to make the struggle against violations of the law in our state more effective.

[Interviewer] That is to say that the increased intensity of this struggle is a direct response to the increased attention being paid to this matter by party and state organs in our country.

[Shishkov] Quite so.

[Interviewer] Sergey Aleksandrovich, you were saying that there still remains a serious problem in the sphere of combating crime. Could you speak in somewhat greater detail to television viewers about this matter?

[Shishkov] Well, first of all, what I had in mind in this regard was organization of the struggle for the safekeeping of socialist property. Socialist property is the economic base of our state and there must be a corresponding attitude towards keeping socialist property safe. Meanwhile, we encounter many cases of theft of socialist and public property, and a great material loss is thus inflicted on our state.

It is apparently well known that criminal groups that had become active in trade in the town of Kiev have recently been exposed and uncovered. An inquiry into abuses, embezzlement, and bribery by a number of officials, indeed senior officials, in Rostov Oblast and the North Osetian Autonomous Republic is now coming to an end. An investigation is underway into large-scale abuses that have been committed in the cotton-ginning industry in a number of oblasts in Uzbekistan. Our staff and the workers of the Prosecutor's Office and the militia have been carrying out a great amount of work because exposing criminals is a very complicated business and it is not just a matter of exposing them, but also of endeavoring to return to the state what has been stolen. In many cases there is success in refunding the loss to the state. Large sums of money are added to the income of the state and also valuable jewelry and antiques.

PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES POOR WORK OF LOCAL SOVIETS

LD311551 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] A regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium held in the Kremlin today examined the question of the work of the Zaryansk rural soviet of people's deputies, Rovno Rayon, Rovno Oblast of the Ukraine in carrying out its powers. Having positively assessed the work of the Zaryansk rural soviet, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium simultaneously noted that there were shortcomings and unutilized reserves in its work.

Its powers in tackling tasks of economic and sociocultural construction are not being fully realized. In particular, opportunities for enhancing the yield of fields and growth in stockbreeding productivity are being poorly used. Not everything is being done for socioeconomic development, providing individual populated areas with the proper amenities, and constructing interfarm roads. Shortcomings in the work of trade enterprises are being eliminated slowly, and the necessary attention is not being given to the development of citizens' private subsidiary holdings. It was suggested to the Zaryansk rural soviet that all its organizational and political-education work be directed towards eliminating these shortcomings and implementing the tasks of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The question of the Kuybyshev Oblast soviets of people's deputies' work to increase the output of consumer goods, raising their quality, and widening their range was also examined at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session.

The soviets of people's deputies and economic bodies of Kuybyshev Oblast, ministries, and departments of the USSR, the Councils of Ministers of union republics, the USSR Ministry of Trade and the USSR Gosplan were instructed to ensure the fulfillment of plans and pledges for the production of consumer goods -- improving their quality and widening their range -- and for fuller satisfaction of the solvent demands of the population.

Certain other questions of the state life were also discussed at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREETS RUBBER CONVENTION

LD040929 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS -- The Council of Ministers of the USSR sent a message of greetings to the participants in and guests of the annual international conference on Rubber and Raw Rubber which opened in Moscow today. The message points out that exchanges of experience and scientific ideas and business contacts at the conference, attended by prominent scientists and specialists from many countries, are important to economic growth and to improving the living standards of the population.

The message stresses that cooperation among scientists from different countries contributes to better mutual understanding and trust between them and to stronger world peace. The Soviet Union is consistently advocating broader and more extensive contacts of this kind.

ESTONIAN KOMSOMOL FIRST SECRETARY REPLACED

PM311217 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 84 p 2

[Correspondent L. Rannamets report: "Komsomol Teletype"]

[Text] Tallin -- An Estonian Komsomol Central Committee plenum was held yesterday to examine an organizational question. In connection with embarking on postgraduate study at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, D. Visnapuu was released from his post as first secretary and member of the Bureau of the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee. A. Almann, who was working previously as secretary of Tartu Gorkom, was elected first secretary and bureau member of the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee.

The plenum was addressed by A.I. Kudryavtsev, second secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee.

GORBACHEV, OTHERS SIGN AGRICULTURALIST'S OBITUARY

PM051125 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 5 September in its First Edition publishes on page 6 the 400-word obituary of the agricultural expert B.P Sokolov, who died on 1 September. According to the obituary, he was born in Kharkov on 13 September 1897. The obituary is signed by M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.I. Marchuk, Z.N. Nuriyev, A.F. Vatchenko, A.P. Lyashko, V.A. Karlov, V.K. Mesyats, A.A. Nikonov, I.I. Skiba, I.A. Mozgovoy, Yu.A. Kolomiyets, V.G. Boyko, Yu.P. Babich, A.D. Kovalenko, M.V. Khorunzhiy, N.Z. Milashchenko, A.N. Kashtanov, I.S. Shatilov, G.A. Bogdanov, V.S. Shevelukha, A.V. Pukhalskiy, G.S. Galeyev, V.S. Tsikov, and V.M. Kunitsa.

LATE REPORT: CHERNENKO SPEECH TO COSMONAUTS

LD051248 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS -- Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, spoke in the Kremlin today at a ceremony held to present awards to Soviet cosmonauts. He said:

"Dear Comrades,

"We are meeting at a joyous ceremony today. By good tradition, we have gathered here, in the Kremlin, to give our cordial greetings to space heroes Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Svetlana Savitskaya and Igor Volk who have returned back home to earth after doing spectacular work in far-off space.

"And the work they had to do, as we all know, was not only in their homelike 'Salyut-7'--'Soyuz T-12' complex. Svetlana Savitskaya and Vladimir Dzhanibekov carried out complex experiments outside the orbiter, working as celestial assemblers. Svetlana then became the world's first woman to make a space walk.

"Their valuable experience will certainly find use in building major orbital stations which will act not only as laboratories but also as a kind of space production shops.

"The triumph of the fine crew of 'Soyuz T-12' is by right shared by Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovev and Oleg Atkov, the hospitable hosts of the space complex. They have become so well familiar with the conditions of a long flight that, it appears, space walks have become regular strolls with them. It can be said even today that their successful fulfillment of a packed and innovative program of research will become yet another conspicuous landmark in mankind's unraveling of earthly mysteries and the mysteries of the universe.

"The space age numbers yet not too many years. Just a little over 23 years have elapsed since the legendary flight by Yuriy Alekseyevich Gagarin. But how much knowledge has been gained, how much more advanced the equipment has become, and what enormous progress most different sciences have made. In the successes of cosmonautics we see a blend of the daring thinking of scientists, the remarkable skills of engineers, technicians and workers and the great courage of cosmonauts. We have wide-spread plans for the future. Other countries have them too. And our state and our party are convinced: It is vitally important to make certain that space should be peaceful and nothing but peaceful.

"It is this aim that is sought by our proposals for talks with a view to preventing the militarization of space. We would like to hope that the United States will after all display political foresight and appraise the Soviet Union's constructive approach at its true worth. Scientific breakthroughs called upon to benefit people have not infrequently been used to harm them. This must not be allowed in respect of the space breakthroughs. Space should be not an arena of military rivalry but an arena of peaceful cooperation among states irrespective of their social systems.

"An accord on this problem would be vitally important to all mankind. Besides, it could in a measure infuse Soviet-American relations with elements of mutual trust they need so badly.

"And now it is perhaps time for the awards presentation.

"For the successful accomplishment of the space flight on the orbiting complex 'Salyut-7'--'Soyuz T-12' and the courage and heroism displayed during that mission, spaceship commander Vladimir Aleksandrovich Dzhanibekov, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR and twice Hero of the Soviet Union, has been awarded, by a decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Order of Lenin.

"Svetlana Yevgenyevna Savitskaya, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR and Hero of the Soviet Union, has been awarded the Order of Lenin and the second 'Gold Star' medal.

"Researcher cosmonaut Igor Petrovich Volk has been awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, with the presentation of the Order of Lenin and the 'Gold Star' Medal, as well as the title of pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR.

"I wholeheartedly congratulate you, dear comrades, on the high awards.

"From the bottom of my heart I wish you sound health, happiness and new success in your noble and selfless work to the benefit of the motherland".

PRAVDA ON FEED, LIVESTOCK RAISING POTENTIAL

PM311103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Livestock Raisers Competing"]

[Excerpt] The livestock-raising sector has tremendous potential, and livestock unit workers are doing much for its efficient utilization. Many collectives, having outlined high targets, are increasing milk yields and weight gains in livestock by using cheap green feed and are striving to reduce production prime costs and improve production profitability. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Lithuania, and Gorkiy, Leningrad, and Perm Oblasts are producting more meat and milk than last year.

The example of progressive workers convincingly shows that every farm possesses reserves for increasing production. There is potential everywhere for placing the sector on an intensive footing, but on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes this potential is overlooked or not fully utilized. Meat and milk production has fallen on Uzbek and Kurgan Oblast farms. Many collectives of dairy farms in Kalmykia and in Omsk, Sverdlovsk, and Kustanay Oblasts are still in debt to the state. There are no objective reasons for laggardness; instead, it is connected, as is known, with the inability to correctly manage resources and to create an atmosphere of labor competitiveness in livestock units. In a number of places the collective contract and other progressive methods of production and labor organization are being introduced badly. The two-shift work regime and the flow-shop system are being assimilated only slowly.

It is well known that livestock raising develops steadily and dynamically where constant concern is shown for the feed base. Hay procurement is proceeding successfully on Lithuanian and Latvian farms. Although the hay production targets have been fulfilled there, the "green harvest" is continuing. More haylage has been laid in storage than last year in the Ukraine, Belorussia, and Moldavia, but a different attitude to the matter is also encountered. What, say, is holding up feed production in Ryazan, Irkutsk, and Orenburg Oblasts? Serious organizational errors. Financially autonomous feed procurement subdivisions have not been set up everywhere. In some places people maneuver equipment badly, violate feed procurement techniques, and pay little attention to feed quality. Party and soviet organs and rayon agro-industrial associations must make a principled assessment of mismanagement and eliminate shortcomings promptly.

The accumulation of feed is one of the chief concerns of rural communists, all working people in the countryside, and their helpers from the city. Everything that is suitable for feed and that can be used in livestock units must be utilized, which is what progressive collectives do, seeking to create 18-month feed stocks. They make wide use of repeat cuttings of grasses and waste from field-crop cultivation and truck farming; corn grain stalks, sunflower heads, and beet and potato tops are not wasted. An assiduous, thrifty attitude toward the matter makes it possible to accumulate sufficient high-quality feed for every livestock unit.

Cares are piling up in the countryside with the approach of fall. While gathering the harvest, it is necessary to prepare for bringing the herd indoors, to prepare livestock units and their access roads for winter, adjust machinery, and instill order in feed shops and kitchens. Experience of using them all year round on Krasnodar Kray and Kuybyshev Oblast farms has shown the high efficiency of this approach.

Careful preparation of feed helps to maintain livestock productivity at a high level and to improve the return on rations. It is the duty of specialists to organize daily monitoring of the work of feed shops.

Livestock raising is called a shock front. It demands the constant attention of party organizations and all rural Communists. Their paramount tasks are to skillfully get people to fulfill responsible tasks and to achieve the rational utilization of existing forces and resources. Concern for creating good production, cultural, and domestic conditions for livestock unit workers should be combined with high exactingness and enhancement of the livestock raisers' personal responsibility for the sector's state of affairs. All-union socialist competition will also be continued in the upcoming winter period. Party, trade union, and Komsomol groups and deputies' posts must try to ensure that the progressive collectives' motto -- "More output with the same feed" -- becomes an action program for all livestock raisers.

It is the combat task of rural workers and all workers of the agro-industrial complex to increase the return from livestock units and successfully cope with this year's plans and pledges.

MISMANAGEMENT OF SOVKHOZ IN MOSCOW OBLAST CITED

LD031636 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Sergey Zheleznyak report]

[Summary] The People's Control Committee has discussed Krasnaya Presnya sovkhoz in Naro-Fominskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast, where one in two vehicles had trouble getting as far as the garage doors, and only 40 percent of the tractors were operative at a time, so that many tasks had to be done by hand. According to the accounts, head bookkeeper (Sizova) held several posts on the farm at the same time, and squandering and misappropriation of socialist property was rife on the sovkhoz. Even farm experts were guilty of this: Taking advantage of their official position, they removed ducks from the farm and sold them to the population. The People's Control Committee, however, put an end to this practice. The most elementary livestock breeding norms were neglected on the farm, so that not only chicks but adult birds died. Producing an output worth R653,000 a year, the farm contracted losses of R130,000. Sovkhoz Director (Yefemchuk) and (Sizova) have been released from their posts, and steps are being taken to ensure good management on the farm.

FOUR COSMOS ARTIFICIAL SATELLITES LAUNCHED 4 SEP

Cosmos 1592 Launched

LD041613 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 4 TASS -- Another artificial satellite of the earth in the Cosmos series, the Cosmos-1592, was launched in the Soviet Union today. The satellite carries scientific apparatus to carry on the exploration of outer space. The satellite's initial orbital period is 90 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 380 km, the minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 202 km and orbital inclination -- 72.9 degrees.

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1545 GMT on 4 September in a similar report states that the Cosmos-1592 artificial satellite's minimum distance from the earth's surface is 209 km.]

Cosmos 1593, 1594, 1595 Launched

LD051144 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS -- The Soviet Union on Tuesday [4 September] launched three artificial earth satellites, Cosmos 1593, Cosmos 1594, and Cosmos 1595. All the satellites were sent into orbit by one booster rocket. The satellites are intended for testing the elements and equipment of a space navigation system designed to determine the location of civilian planes and ships of the merchant and fishing fleets of the Soviet Union.

The satellites were placed in a near-circular orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 11 hours 16 minutes, distance from the earth's surface -- 19,141 kilometers, inclination of the orbit -- 64.7 degrees.

Equipment installed on the satellites is functioning normally.

'SALYUT-7' ACTIVITIES UPDATED; COSMONAUTS WELL

LD031354 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS -- Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, and Oleg Atkov have been on their work watch in the near earth orbit for 208 days now.

The cosmonauts have done concluding photography according to the programme of international aerospace experiments "Black Sea" and "Gyunesh." Photography and spectrography of the Black Sea area and the Sheki-Zakatalski research ground of the Azerbaijan SSR was carried out from board the "Salyut-7" station and subsatellite measuring means equipped with instruments developed and manufactured in the countries participating in the "intercosmos" programme.

The crew of the orbital complex has started a series of astrophysical research for the study of x-ray sources in Sagittarius and Cygnus Constellations and the Crab Nebula. The measurements are being done by means of the apparatuses delivered to the station in the transport spaceship "Progress-23". Under the medical examination plan, a "sport" experiment is being carried out to evaluate the effectiveness of various training routines on the state of health and work capacity of the cosmonauts in a long orbital flight. According to the results of the telemetric measurements and reports from the orbit, the onboard systems of the manned research complex "Salyut-7" -- "Soyuz T-11" are functioning normally.

The cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev, and Oleg Atkov are in good health and feel well.

MARSHAL SOKOLOV WRITES ON DEFENSE OF SOCIALISM

PM311321 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Aug 84 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister: "Defending Socialism's Gains"]

[Text] Army and Navy servicemen, and indeed all Soviet people, live and work under the tireless struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums. Intensive training is underway on tactical exercise fields, launch positions, airfields, and on the seas and oceans. The frontline soldiers' heirs, the successors to the older generations' combat glory, consider it their filial duty to greet the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War with new achievements in combat and political training and with a further boost in combat readiness, organization, and order.

For four decades now our great people have been engaged in peaceful creative labor. These years have been illumined by the victory over imperialism's most reactionary strike force -- Hitlerite fascism. The results of World War II were cogent proof of the advantages of socialism with its tremendous economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual potential. They were evidence of the monolithic unity of the party and people, of the powerful vitality of the Marxist-Leninist ideology possessing the masses, and of the superiority of Soviet military science and art.

The results of the last war and the whole course of postwar development marked by the birth and establishment of the world system of socialism, the bulwark of peace and progress of mankind, are a stern warning to all who nurture aggressive designs, strive for world domination, and dream of turning back the course of history. However, the lessons which Soviet people taught the aggresors did not profit the lovers of military adventures and reactionary circles of imperialism, who hatch impossible plans to crush socialism by force of arms. The feverish U.S. military preparations and its attempt to unite all its allies in a "crusade" against communism are evidence of this.

The concentrated expression of imperialism's aggressive essence lies in its military strategic concept. The strategy of the United States and the NATO bloc is oriented toward a surprise "preemptive" strike against the Soviet Union and its allies, the first use of nuclear weapons, and the gamble on the possibility of winning a nuclear war. Striving at any cost to achieve military superiority over the socialist countries, the United States -- against the peoples' will -- has deployed Pershing-2 and cruse missiles on the European Continent targeted against the Soviet Union. Interested in further fueling the arms race and obsessed by the desire to break the existing military balance, the U.S. Administration rebuffs our peace initiatives and our clear and constructive proposals on starting talks to prevent space militarization. Demagoguery, lies, slander, and falsification of the facts -- these are the methods of the placemen of big business in their attempt to deceive the world's peoples, including their own people.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries counter the imperialist powers' adventurist policy of aggression with a policy of peace and friendship among peoples. At the same time, we cannot fail to take into account the fact that the unrestrained arms race and the perfidy of the forces of reaction and militarism make it incumbent on us to display unremitting vigilance, indefatigably watch the intrigues of the enemies of peace, and always be in a state of high combat readiness.

The whole world knows the shameful end of those who have already tried to declare the Soviet Union "outside the law" and to seek to realize their criminal plans by force of arms. Nobody should forget these lessons!

Our people and all progressive mankind are well aware of the lofty and noble mission of the valiant Soviet Armed Forces. From the first days of its existence, our army has been the tool of defense for the revolutionary gains of the working class and the entire working people. It was a historical necessity for the land of the soviets to defend itself and repel the armed attacks of numerous enemies at the very dawn of its birth. Our Army worthily bore its combat banners through all trials. One of the most important precepts of Marxism formulated by V.I. Lenin: "Any revolution is only worth something if it can defend itself ..." was tested and confirmed in the battle fire of the civil war and subsequent battles for the freedom and independence of the socialist fatherland. This precept entered the treasurehouse of the general experience of world socialism as an immutable truth. Aimed at maintaining and strengthening the most advanced social system, the defense of the socialist fatherland meets both the basic national and international interests of all countries' working people and the cause of mankind's social progress.

The Soviet Armed Forces' lofty mission and their genuinely popular nature were displayed with special force during the Great Patriotic War. Led by the Communist Party, they were the first to halt fascist Germany's Army -- the most powerful in the capitalist world -- and block the way to further expansion of aggression. They destroyed the main forces of the Hitlerite hordes, inflicted a crushing blow on the Japanese militarists, and played a key role in achieving victory in World War II. They liberated many peoples of Europe and Asia from foreign enslavement, worthily fulfilling their international mission.

Our Armed Forces today are the armed forces of a state of the whole people. Their whole aspect reflects the humanistic essence of the society of developed socialism and the nobility of its aims. At the same time, as a powerful tool for ensuring the security of the socialist fatherland, they defend the gains of socialism and the interests of all mankind and civilization. All of progressive mankind sees the economic and defense might of the Soviet state and its Armed Forces as a reliable bastion in the struggle against the aggressive aspirations of reactionary imperialist forces.

"When it is a case of the peoples' security," Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed in his speech at the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries, "foreign policy and diplomacy can do a great deal, but not everything. In the world arena we have to deal with political forces to whom good will is alien and who are deaf to the arguments of reason. The deterrent might of our defense potential plays an irreplaceable role here -- it is not only a guarantee of the Soviet people's creative labor but also of universal peace on earth."

The defense of the socialist fatherland is laid down in the USSR Constitution as one of the most important functions of our state and as the whole people's cause. The Soviet state and our people tirelessly concern themselves with comprehensively strengthening the country's defense might and improving the Army and Navy. By their selfless labor in all sectors of communist building, Soviet people are strengthening and developing the country's economic and, consequently, defense might and are creating the sociopolitical and spiritual preconditions for the steady boosting of the Armed Forces' combat might.

The Soviet Armed Forces presently constitute a mighty combat monolith; Army and Navy servicemen are closely rallied round the Communist Party and are boundlessly devoted to the motherland. Our Armed Forces' combat potential, as was noted at the 26th party congress, is a firm alloy of a high technical level of equipment, military skill, and indomitable morale.

Our Strategic Rocket Forces are capable of inflicting highly accurate strikes against the aggressor's targets in any region of the world. The Ground Forces, the largest branch of the Armed Forces, have taken on a new aspect. The basis of their fire power is artillery missiles capable of destroying targets at distances of tens to hundreds of kilometers. The Air Force, one of the most highly maneuverable branches of the Armed Forces, is equipped with supersonic aircraft with automated weapon and flight guidance systems, powerful power units, and various missiles and bombs. The Air Defense Forces have at their disposal reliable facilities for warning of missile attack, antiaircraft missiles complexes capable of hitting targets at a broad range of altitudes, and first-class fighter-interceptors. The Navy has nuclear submarines with a varied arsenal of missiles and torpedoes, surface ships for different purposes and missile-carrying naval aircraft.

We proceed from the fact that even the most sophisticated weapons do not of themselves ensure success. The key force in combat is the person using the hardware, tempered morally and physically and boundlessly devoted to the motherland, the party, and the people. The new types of weapons, the wide automation of guidance processes, and the sharply increased dynamism of combat operations make exceptionally high demands on a person and his professional, moral, pyschological, and physical qualities. The practice of combat training and troop exercises and maneuvers cogently shows that Soviet servicemen are capable of using their first-class weaponry to its full potential.

High professional skill is characteristic of our officer cadres. Comprehensively trained in military doctrine and guided by general scientific fundamentals and Leninist principles of control, they confidently find their bearings in complex situations and are able to foresee the development of events, make correct decisions, and firmly put them into practice. At the present time, over 90 percent of the officer corps are communists or Komsomol members, and more than 70 percent have higher military and special military education. Today, all commanders of units and formations and chiefs of political organs have higher military education.

The celebrated veterans of the Armed Forces, the participants in the Great Patriotic War, are rightly our pride. They devote all their knowledge and abilities to the combat improvement of the Army and Navy and the nurture of worthy replacements. Our officer corps graphically embodies the continuity of generations of the motherland's defenders and allegiance to the heroic traditions which makeup our never-aging combat reserve.

A formidable weapon of our army is the servicemen's uncrushable morale based on each person's lofty awareness of patriotic duty, profound ideological conviction, and boundless devotion to the ideals of communism. Originating in Great October and led by the party, our Armed Forces are the beloved offspring of the multinational Soviet people. Representatives of all classes and social groups, all nations and ethnic groups of our great motherland are closely welded in unbreakable union and carry out service in united combat formation. The life-giving bonds linking the Army and people are being increasingly enriched and strengthened as the developed socialist society improves. One of the most important sources of our Armed Forces' might lies in the unbreakable unity with the people. This does not and cannot exist in the armies of exploiter states.

In the process of military building and leadership of the Armed Forces, our party takes care to ensure that servicemen's ideological, political, moral, combat, and psychological tempering meets the highest demands and that the power of our spiritual weaponry grows continually.

The Army and Navy's ability to realize the combat potential which they possess is evidenced by the standard of their combat readiness. The basis of the troops' and naval forces' combat readiness is the ability to fight in a modern way. "And this requires," stresses Marshall of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, "first, sound knowledge of the adversary, his weapons, and his tactics and the skillfull organization and conduct of reconnaissance; second, the flexible and continuous combination in battle of powerful fire, in-depth assault, and sudden maneuvers on the ground, on the water, and in the air and the effort to closely coordinate all forces and facilities; thied, a firm hold on the threads of troop and weapon control in complex situations and in conditions of massive radioelectronic countermeasures by the enemy."

These demands are being steadily implemented in the Army and Navy. Combat training is structured to take account of the continuous nature of the process of renewing military equipment and improving nuclear and conventional weapons. The armories of modern armies contain highly accurate combat systems. Troops are being increasingly inundated with effective guidance automation facilities and with microelectronic computer hardware, which calls for changes in tactics, operational art, and military matters in general. Questions of troop control, fire attack, coordination and implementation of maneuvers, and all types of support are being largely resolved in a new way.

The profound mastery of weaponry and hardware is the main thrust in the struggle for combat readiness. The potential placed in the hardware by scientists and designers is realized on the battlefield. During exercises the personnel not only acquire the necessary knowledge and skills, but also unite even more firmly in the combat family where a high degree of interchangeability is being achieved and where a spirit of responsibility and mutual aid reigns.

Commanders, political organs, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations, guided by the unshakable principle of combat training, that is, to teach what is necessary in war, are constantly seeking forms and methods of training which meet modern demands and are endeavoring to indissolubly unite training with political, military, and moral education.

Frontline experience is widely used in the training and educational process, and both the traditional time-tested methods and the new methods originating in the quest of the Army and Navy's foremost people are used. A keen sense of the new and a readiness for experiments aimed at testing the effectiveness of any particular method of training or means of combat are the imperative call of the day. How best to arrange training time, how to make rational use of material facilities and resources, how to increase the effectiveness of officers' professional training, and how to lend training a comprehensive character -- these questions constantly provide food for creative thought for commanders, political workers, engineers, technicians, and all personnel. The party's demand not to be flattered by successes, not to be content with what has been achieved, to move unfailingly forward, and to strive for more is a law of life for Soviet servicemen.

The all-army socialist competition, which this year is being mounted under the motto "Be on the alert and constantly ready to defend socialism's gains!", is an effective means of boosting servicemen's activeness in martial labor.

The standard of combat readiness of a unit or ship is directly dependent on the state of military discipline, regulation order, and performance. In developing military matters, discipline and organization assume increasing significance. The collective nature of weaponry and the increased role of interaction have brought special demands with them on accuracy in combat work for every specialist. Precise organization of combat and political training, rigidity in exercise schedules and the order of the day, regulation order, and the whole structure of a unit or ship's life educate personnel in a spirit of obligation and punctual performance and help to make military service not just a schooling in combat skill, but also a good schooling in ideological and physical tempering, discipline, and organization. We are proud of the high appraisal which the party and people bestow on military service as a splendid school of life and education.

Boosting combat readiness and vigilance is one of the most important directions of party political work. Under the influence of this work -- continuous in nature, topical in content, multifarious in forms and methods, taking account of the increase in servicemen's education and general culture and of new tendencies in the development of military matters -- the troops' indomitable morale is strengthening with every passing day. Communists' ideological and organizational activity, their impassioned party talk, and their daily example of irreproachable fulfillment of official duties and of selflessness in martial labor are effective factors of educational influence on the servicemen's masses. The party organizations are a reliable bastion for commanders in the struggle to ensure the highest possible combat readiness. The Army and Navy Komsomol makes a weighty contribution to mastering the latest hardware and armaments, rallying subunits, and educating young people. A new upsurge in the activity of commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations was occasioned by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Improving Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People."

Soviet servicemen are fulfilling their historic mission to defend socialism's gains, the cause of peace, and social progress, shoulder to shoulder in a single formation with the servicemen of the other socialist community states. They generously share with each other their experience and achievements of military science, practice, training, and education. In conditions of growth in imperialism's aggressiveness, the personnel of the fraternal armies are devoting all their efforts and energy to the reliable security of each of the allied countries and the whole socialist community.

Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen welcomed with ardent enthusiasm the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945." As they approach this portentous date, working people are increasing their labor and political activeness to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums and are mounting socialist competition to fulfill the plans for 1984 and the 5-year plan as a whole. Valuable labor initiatives aimed at greeting the victory holiday are being inaugurated and are receiving mass support. Every Soviet person knows in his heart and mind that it is his obligation and patriotic duty, his personal contribution to further strengthening the motherland's economic might and defense capability, to fulfill the plan targets, to work conscientiously and productively, and to ensure a high degree of organization and discipline.

The Army and Navy servicemen's selfless labor merges with the people's labor. Striving to successfully complete the training year, they are tirelessly improving their skill and their readiness to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor. Soviet people and their friends and allies can be sure that no imperialist adventure will go unpunished. The USSR Armed Forces are vigilantly defending socialism's gains. They are always on watch, always on the alert.